MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Diplomatic Moves--Tehran radio reported President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim rejecting UN Security Council Resolution 479 calling for a cease-fire in the Iraq-Iran conflict. Bani-Sadr said that as long as Iraq continues to violate Iran's territorial sovereignty, Iran cannot "consider" the Security Council resolution and sees "no benefit" in "any discussion, whether direct or indirect, concerning hostilities between the two countries." He said Iran had done nothing to incite the Iraqi attack and had been left no option but to defend itself. The Iranian president added that Iraq is purveying nothing but "baseless propaganda" designed to deceive the international community and that it is "deceitfully misusing the UN peace initiative."

Monitored Iranian media have not carried any authoritative response to reports that Iraq will call for a 4-day cease-fire from 5 through 8 October. However, Tehran radio's Arabic service said that even the humblest Iranian citizen "totally rejects" this idea as long as Iraq persists in its aggression. Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, in a New York press conference reported by Karachi radio, said the Iraqi conditions contained in the cease-fire proposal are that Iran should stop all military activities, including the concentration of forces on Iraq's borders, publicly announce its acceptance of the proposal at the highest level and agree to enter into negotiations after the cease-fire takes effect. Karachi also reports that the Iranian representative to the Islamic Conference reiterated that the Iraqi offer is "not acceptable" unless Iraq stops its aggression.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, announced that Ambassador to the USSR Mohammad Mokri has been recalled for expressing a "stance" on the conflict that "did not reflect" the views of the Iranian Government. The Foreign Ministry had earlier stated that Mokri's views on "ways of settling the dispute" were not those of his government and did not commit Iran in any way.

Tehran radio reported that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has reiterated Iran's firm stand against negotiations to Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is in Tehran to deliver a letter from President Fidel Castro in the latter's capacity as chairman of the nonaligned conference. According to the radio, Raja'i told Malmierca that he was "surprised" that Castro had advised Iran to negotiate while Iraq continued its aggression. He said Castro has "mistaken" Iran for "another nation under imperialist domination," and he reiterated his earlier avowal that Iran will fight to its "last breath." Tehran radio also reported that the political director general of the Foreign Ministry met with the ambassadors of "certain European countries" and briefed them on Iran's stand "against compromise." The radio said the ambassadors "entirely agreed with the correctness" of Iran's Islamic revolution and "lavishly praised" its achievements, including the "severing of the hand of the U.S. superpower," but noted that the envoys "deemed the problem of the hostages an obstacle to their open support."

The Islamic Conference, according to Riyadh radio, has advanced the date of its meeting from 6 October to 4 October in light of the Iran-Iraq crisis. The radio said the conference will "renew" the "good offices" mission recently undertaken by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti. However, Chatti, in an interview reported by Karachi radio, stated that while he and Ziaul Haq are prepared to resume the peace mission, they should not return to Iran and Iraq until there has been a "change in the stand" of the two countries.

Paris radio reported that former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar left Paris for Amman in an Iraqi airplane "placed at his disposal." The radio speculated in this connection on the possibility of a government-in-exile. Paris later reported, however, that a Jordanian spokesman called reports of Bakhtiar's arrival in Amman "totally devoid of foundation." Monitored Jordanian media have not mentioned anything concerning a Bakhtiar trip to Amman. Tehran radio's Arabic service picked up news agency reports of the trip, saying that it exposed Saddam Husayn's links with the "orphans of the deposed shah's regime" and is evidence of his "agentry to the corrupt United States."

Military Situation--President Bani-Sadr issued a message, carried by Tehran radio, in which he claimed several battlefield successes. Calling on the people of Khorramshahr to continue resisting "with everything in their power," the president reported that Iran has launched air attacks and airborne assaults in the southern region. He also said that Iranian attacks have forced the enemy to withdraw from Susangerd, that the Iraqis have retreated 6 km on the Pay-e Pol-e Charkheh front and that night operations have been successful on the western front. In a statement reported by PARS, Bani-Sadr also announced that Mehran was liberated 1 October. An Iranian Joint Staff statement, carried by Tehran radio, reported that Iranian forces destroyed or captured 170 enemy tanks during operations on the southern front on 2 October.

Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses carried an ATH-THAWRAH press headline rejecting Bani-Sadr's "lies" and saying that Mehran remains "under the control of our forces," but it gave no further details. A General Command communique of 2 October, carried by Baghdad radio, reiterated earlier claims that Iraqi forces had already "accomplished their basic objectives" and said that future military activities would be "limited to retaining the targets achieved." In view of this, the General Command added, it intends to issue only one military communique daily unless events dictate otherwise. The only Iraqi offensive operations reported by the General Command communique were four raids on army concentrations in the Dezful sector and a naval attack on military installations along the Abadan coast. The communique also reported that Iranian aircraft attacked economic installations and the civilian population in Maysan, Diyala, Al-Kut, Tazah and Al-Qurnah.

At a press conference reported by Amman radio, South Korean Ambassador to Jordan So Chin-chol "categorically denied" that his country has provided Iran with military equipment and spare parts. The envoy noted that South Korea's position is that the dispute should be settled without foreign intervention. He added that the ROK has economic and trade relations with Iraq and that more than 1,200 Koreans are working on development projects in that country. Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad had earlier charged that South Korea and Japan had made "massive deliveries" to Iran of military spare parts with the "consent" of the United States.

The Baghadad paper ATH-THAWRAH, in an editorial reported by INA, accused the United States of returning to the policy of "brinkmanship." The paper said the Americans are taking advantage of Iranian threats to the gulf states "to offer or even to impose its services" to guarantee the security of the gulf and protect the flow of oil. It asserted that in doing so the United States is "playing with fire," and it urged the world to "exert pressure" to stop "rash adventures" and the resurrected policy of brinkmanship. The article also observed that Iran should be held responsible for the consequences of "imperialist U.S. intervention" in the gulf.

American Hostages

Tehran radio announced that the Majlis approved a proposal "rejecting any direct or indirect negotiations with the American Government or its envoys" over the hostages. The Majlis also ruled out any contact between the special commission set up to deal with the hostages issue and "non-Americans" for the purpose of ascertaining the U.S. "views" or "reactions."

Egypt

In an "exclusive statement" to the London Arabic-language newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party Mustafa Khalil called Prime Minister Menahem Begin's offer to the United States of bases in the Sinai "maximum extremism" and "lack of etiquette" since the Sinai is Egyptian territory and Egypt has made it clear that it will not allow foreign "bases" on its soil. Khalil said Begin had "absolutely no right" to make that statement. Prime Minister Begin, in a 29 September interview with Jerusalem radio, said Israel was prepared to give the United States a base in the Sinai but that President as-Sadat would have to be consulted within the terms of the treaty between Israel and Egypt.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ISLAMIC CONFERENCE MEETING RESCHEDULED FOR 4 OCT

LD022206 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The Islamic Conference Organization has decided to move up the date of the meeting to discuss the situation between Iraq and Iran, previously set for 6 October, to 4 October. The SPA correspondent in New York has learned that the meeting, to be attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, will renew the good-offices mission between the two countries--the mission of the president of Pakistan, General Ziaul Haq, and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization.

'ARAFAT HOLDS PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION COMMAND MEETING

NC021139 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that brother commander Abu 'Ammar held a meeting of the Palestinian revolution command immediately following his return from Algeria.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar had talks with the Algerian president and other Algerian officials during the past 2 days regarding the developments in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the situation in southern Lebanon and the intensive Zionist military concentrations in the occupied border strip.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGES TO SAUDI, UAE, KUWAIT RULERS

NC030715 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has sent four private messages to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The fourth message was carried by Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan to be handed to Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

KUWAIT

REPORTS OF KUWAITI MILITARY AID TO IRAQ DENIED

LD020910 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0813 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (KUNA)--A responsible source today denied American press reports to the effect that Kuwait has dispatched forces and military vehicles loaded with arms and ammunition to Iraq and that Iraqi military aircraft have arrived in Kuwait. The sources described as unfounded these reports made on an American television network and by an American daily.

CBS stated last night that Iraq has sent some of its air force to other Arab states to protect it against Iranian raids. It said that Iraqi aircraft are now stationed in Kuwait, the UAE, the Sultanate of Oman, Jordan, and North Yemen.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL stated that large convoys of the Kuwaiti Army loaded with weapons and ammunition have gone to Iraq in the last few days. The paper said that the Kuwaiti forces have crossed the border with Iraq.

MEDICAL SERVICES ON ALERT DURING IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD011234 Kuwait KUNA in English 1027 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Oct (KUNA)--Kuwait is closely observing the consequences of the prevailing conflict between Iraq and Iran, sources here said Wednesday.

An overall assessment of the situation was made at top-level meetings to explore the dimensions of present efforts made to end the current fighting between the two neighbouring countries.

On Tuesday, Kuwait's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Rashid ar-Rashid received an Iranian envoy, but nothing was revealed about the subjects discussed.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Social Affairs suspended the issue of any new work permits for expatriates.

Meanwhile, an emergency plan to provide medical services was put into effect and a special committee will report to the minister of health on developments.

A number of medical teams and ambulance convoys are on a round-the-clock standby to cope with any emergencies.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. JOINT CHIEFS CHAIRMAN ENDS 5-DAY VISIT

LD021212 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Jidda, 2 Oct (SPA)--Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen David Jones left Jidda today at the end of his 5-day visit to the Kingdom at the invitation of Staff Gen Muhammad Salih al-Hammad, chief of the general staff. He was seen off by Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the western region.

U.S.-SAUDI DIFFERENCES OVER AWACS MISSION REPORTED

LD021210 Kuwait KUNA in English 1007 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (KUNA)--A local newspaper reported here Thursday that differences existed between the U.S. administration and the Saudi Government over the mission of the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System planes (AWACS) sent to Saudi Arabia yesterday.

Quoting what it described as a high-level Pentagon official, AL-ANBA' newspaper said that the two governments had not agreed on the nature of the planes' mission because the Saudis insist on employing them for the benefit of their army, while Washington had agreed to send these planes on condition they supply only information related to Saudi security.

The U.S. official said that his department had refused to provide Saudi Arabia with information related to the Iraq-Iran war fearing that the Saudis might convey this information to Iraq.

The official added that despite the U.S. assistance, the Saudis do not fully trust the Americans due to statements by some Carter administration officials who expressed readiness to supply Iran with warplanes and spare parts and to cooperate with Israel in this respect.

The Saudis feel that such assistance might encourage Iran to continue the war with Iraq and to endanger the whole gulf region.

MINISTRY CONFIRMS CRUDE PRODUCTION TO INCREASE

OW021207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 2, KYODO--Ministry of International Trade and Industry sources confirmed Thursday chances are good Saudi Arabia will shortly increase its crude output to make up for a supply shortage caused by the Iran-Iraq war.

Commenting on foreign news reports that Saudi Arabia is preparing for an oil production increase, the sources said Japanese trading companies have received information on the Saudi move.

Judging from the present oil-producing capacity of Saudi Arabia, the sources said, it is highly possible for the world's biggest oil exporter to increase its oil output from the present 9.5 million barrels a day to 10.2 million barrels a day.

They recalled in this connection that Saudi Arabia increased its crude oil production to 10.1 million barrels a day when oil shipments from Iran stopped following the Islamic revolution late in 1978.

They also said Saudi Arabia did not agree to a 10 percent production cutback when members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided on this measure at a meeting held in Vienna in mid-September.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN HOLDS TALKS WITH DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH

LD022020 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this afternoon received in his office Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], who is visiting our country.

Views were exchanged at the meeting on developments and events in the Arab region following the intensification of the Zionist-reactionary-imperialist onslaught on the Arab liberation movement, the former having recently been able to coordinate reactionary forces in the region for the building of military bases in Oman, Somalia and Egypt.

In this connection, Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Nayif Hawatimah stressed the need to confront this onslaught with the highest degree of vigilance, organization and mobilization of the Arab masses and cohesion and unity among their democratic and progressive forces in order effectively to confront all the conspiracies facing our Arab peoples.

Ways of developing and expanding the scope of cooperation and coordination between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and the development of militant relations between the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] and the DPFLP were discussed at the meeting.

Brother Hawatimah appreciated the efforts made by the YSP leadership to strengthen and unite the ranks of the Arab national liberation movement and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Brother Hawatimah also briefed his brother, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, on the latest developments in the Palestinian revolution, its struggle inside the land and its steadfastness against the plots aned attacks of Zionism and its agent forces in southern Lebanon.

CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV PARTY DELEGATION

LD022156 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday evening received in his office at the Presidium a delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Comrade Branko Mikulic, member of the league's Political Bureau, which is currently visiting the republic.

During the meeting the Yugoslav delegation conveyed greetings from the chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. A number of issues concerning the development of party and governmental cooperation between the two friendly countries and peoples were also discussed at the meeting. Recent developments in the Arab region andthe current international situation were also reviewed and views on them exchanged.

YAR

FOUNDATION FOR SECOND EARTH SATELLITE STATION LAID

LD280642 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, this afternoon laid the foundation stone for the second earth satellite station in the southern suburbs of the capital, San'a'. On arrival, he was received by Brother Ahmad al-Ansi, minister of communications and transport, officials of the cable and wireless company, engineers and experts. Amid applause from the gathering, the brother president laid the foundation stone for the project.

The brother president also inaugurated the seventh international telephone center of the cable and wireless company and held a telephone conversation with our embassy in Paris. He later toured various sections of the center. He also visited the training school of the company, unveiled the commemorative plague of the project and toured the various sections of the school.

ANWAR AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT MIDEAST PROBLEMS

NC021408 Cairo MENA in English 1225 GMT 2 Oct 80

["Text" of interview with President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt by Dennis Troute, CNN television correspondent; date and place not specified]

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat warned against the danger of the present Iraqi-Iranian war noting that this sort of war has various dimensions which might jeopardize peace not only in the Middle East but in the whole world.

"The only benefiting party is the Soviet Union. Present events mean further chaos in the region," he said.

The United States has to be vigilant, President as-Sadat said adding: When the time comes, when Egypt is able to do something, it will not wait as it is the destiny of the whole region and Egypt also.

President as-Sadat reiterated anew he is not ready to give military bases to anyone but ready to stretch out hands on equal footing to all who understand Egypt's national aspiration.

This was included in an interview given by President as-Sadat to the correspondent of the CNN television in which he dealt with present events, peace negotiation developments and Egypt's achievements during the past 10 years.

As towards peace negotiations President as-Sadat said he did not give up hope and will remain optimistic. He added "We have to sit together and discuss difficulties with the United States and no party has the right to impose his thoughts on the other."

President as-Sadat asserted that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and that it is natural to be inserted in the agenda.

On Egypt and the Arab world President as-Sadat said Egypt is not isolated, on the contrary it is them who are isolated. One quick look demonstrates what happened to Egypt and what is happening to them, he noted.

Following is the text of President Anwar as-Sadat's interview to Dennis Troute, correspondent of the U.S. CNN television:

Question: Mr President, let me start with current items. The Iraqi-Iranian war, do you think that there is any possibility that it can spread to a wider war?

President: Yes, there is a great danger, you know, there is a very notorious saying that says you can start the war but you can not control it after it starts or you can not end it or you can not, I mean, control the repercussions. In such a war like this there are lots of dimensions that may be very dangerous not only for the area but for the world peace. For instance, if the Hormuz Straits are to be closed, this will affect the Arab world, the oil producers, Western Europe, America, the balance of power in the whole world, because I do not think the Western civilization will permit such an action like this, because it will mean the collapse of the whole civilization or for instance the tanks of the NATO will be deprived of oil or energy and just be like scare crows.

Question: Did your information suggest, Mr President, that the straits are endangered of being closed now?

President: Anything could happen, this is the most dangerous thing in this. Why? Because both sides are irresponsible. For instance, Saddam Husayn was to take back the concessions that he gave to the shah, when he gave concessions in land and the Shatt al-'Arab.

On the other hand Khomeyni and the leaders in Iran, they shall never forget that Saddam Husayn sent out Khomeyni from Iraq to France expelled him on a demand from the shah. And then whenever you put arms in the hands of the irresponsible or whenever the opportunity comes to such teenagers in thinking and immature in every way anything could happen.

Question: What do you believe concerning nation's regional leaders such as Egypt should do to try to bring about a halt to the hostilities?

President: By God I have declared our position, we condemn both leaders in the two countries in Iraq and in Iran, both leaders cannot say that they represent the national aspirations of their people at all. This is a grudge between personablities and then the victim will be the people in Iraq and in Iran. Because of Egypt's responsibility and historical responsibilities and leadership for the Arab and Muslim world I am really thinking how can we save this situation and how can we save the people of those two countries and the people all over the area. The people in the gulf for instance, all of them are Arabs and Muslims. What repercussions will be on the Muslim world, what repercussions will be on the Arab world? Whenever the whole things will be on the hands of the irresponsible. This is a calamity and a tragedy. If you ask me what I am going to do, believe me I did not form any precise idea, but the moment that Egypt can do anything be sure whenever I form my plan we shall be doing it. We shall wait for anyone because it is the fate of our nations here in the area and the fate of Egypt also.

Question: With regard to the general situation of this kind do you believe that the United States should have a stronger presence, here? Do you believe that aid to selected countries here should be followed now?

President: Let me tell you this, the part or the party that gains is the Soviet Union whatever happened, because it means more chaos in the area after the chaos was in Iran it will be all over the gulf and so, and if the threat that the Iranians have declared threatening the Arab states in the gulf not to cooperate with Iraq, you can not at all say how could this be managed. There may happen anything that will be taken as cooperation between any Arab state and Iraq. The only gainer is the Soviet Union. Let me hope that the United States for once after this Vietnam complex be vigil again and not to permit the Soviet Union to gain without losing anything at all. He will gain without using any force, without paying any penny at all.

Question: What kind of an American response do you suggest?

President: Well, I have already declared that I am ready to give facilities to the United States to reach any Arab state or any Muslim state. Well, is it not really a tragic position because for me now because Arabs and Muslims are fighting each other? To whom have I given this commitment to the United States really it is a dilemma for me, but the security of our nations all over the area is in grave danger, it is not only Afghanistan and the chaos in Iran, it has now taken the shape of a war. And both sides in this war they have the money, they have the armament and they can damage everything for us in the area here and in the whole world. The United States should be vigil and do not ask me to put a plan for the United States to act. I can put the plan for myself and my country but I can not put a plan for the United States.

Question: Has the United States asked for access to the facilities rather than Ra's Banas?

President: No not at all.

Question: Has a firm agreement been made for access to Ra's Banas; is it signed or is it at least in written completed formula?

President: Well, let me tell you this, I was asked this question in the congress the last time I was there. We are a nonaligned country and we are one of the three countries that have formed the nonalignment 25 years or so before. We are not at all ready to give bases to any one because we have a very sad history with foreign domination and bases with Great Britain, all this history, but we are ready to put our hands on equal footing with whoever can understand our national aspirations, and as I stated, I am ready. I stated before the whole world I am ready to give the United States facilities to rescue the hostages and reach the gulf and to reach any Muslim state. This is valid, we did not put it in writing, but I think with my declaration and with the acceptance of my people this is much more better than any written agreement or any flag to be raised here or there and it will only (?mobilize) hatred, so, we did not put it in writing but the commitment is valid.

Question: What sort of commitment would you like to see on the side of the American Government. At least you know better than I, the military aid programme to Egypt is the second largest in the world, second to Israel. Would you like to see that expanded or changed?

President: Well, 3 years before in the congress and in the senate and with my friend Jimmy, I prophesied this, before even the Afghanistan problem and before even the chaos in Iran. At that time you were crippled in the United States by this Vietnam complex. I remembered when I was first asked I said this: I want to reach Somalia and Oman, Somalia in East Africa and in front of Babel Mandab and Oman in the entrance to the gulf. I said this 3 years before, I want to reach those two strategic positions which are with me in the Arab world, in the Arab League they were with me at that time and with whom we have common strategic view as the situation in our area. Well, until this moment I could not get for instance the destroyers that will reach Oman and Somalia and after 3 years the United States has now negotiated an agreement with Somalia and with Oman.

Question: So they have missed the opportunity in your view.

President: This is right, and until this moment, I can not get because the price of any destroyer is very high for me. I asked for this leased and lended, you remember, but it appears that the destroyers that can be leased and lended are of old types and my navy here is much more advanced than these types of ships. Your people have seen my naval officers and my navy and their training and the ships and for sure we could not accept anything that is more backward than what the Soviets gave us.

Questioner: I would also like to explore some points during our conversation here. Your thoughts on the various memories [as received] obviously the Camp David accords and the October war and your feelings about what has been accomplished and what has not been accomplished? Is there any current news from Iran and Iraq?

President: Nothing new than what is printed in the newspapers today, but it is a very dangerous situation.

Question: How quickly could the oil supplies in the area be of doubt?

President: Believe me everything can happen, any moment.

Question: Mr President we return to the military aid. Why there is not a clear parallel? I am sure you are aware that the Americans now take the view that they want to be careful about pumping too much military aid into any one country because they have seen what happened in Iran. How would you respond to that?

President: I have told the Senate and the Congress and the administration also.

For myself I do not need any American soldier to fight my battle for me or to fight for my country. I have the soldiers. All I need is the armament and the types of armament because in Egypt you know we have fought the October war, the first war in history with missiles and electronics and we have passed the examinations despite the fact that the equipment we have was backward at that time. So in my view I am not asking the United States to send any American soldier, but I am asking the United States to sell me arms and even to store arms here in my country on which my armed forces will be trained, and when the necessity arises you can send your people if there is any role for the United States to play in the area here after those who are concerned ask the United States to come and help them. I have put my ideas before your people last April in the Congress and the Senate and the administration. I am of the view that everyone should fight his battle. We should not ask anyone to fight our battle.

Question: Do you think that in the Middle East there is an Iran complex, there is a fear of putting too much U.S. military aid into one particular government?

President: Maybe, maybe and sometimes I was really astonished and hurt whenever I was asked: For what do you ask for all this amount of armament, what are you facing? Do not you fear that the United States will face a similar position in Egypt like they faced with the shah, what is the difference between you and the shah, really very sarcastic.

Question: You mean you were asked that?

President: Yes and it stems for sure for some may think that if the United States repeated what had happened in Iran they may face the same fate here in Egypt. Well, there is a very big difference. I amnot asking anyone to defend my country for me at all. I am asking to defend my country especially after this southern belt that has been built by the Soviet Union which starts from Afghanistan, Iran now, now it is not Iran, it is Iran and Iraq and the gulf, the whole chaos is there and then passes through South Yemen which is a Soviet Base 100 percent, now jumps over Bab al-Mandab to Ethiopia, which is bound to the Soviet Union with a treaty and then goes up to Libya where such an arsenal of armaments is built there, while the whole population of Libya is one and a half million only. If you see this belt is is a crescent, like a crescent starting from Afghanistan and reaching Libya, this belt is threatening like I said three years before and it has now materialized in action, in war in the Gulf threatens the flow of energy for Western Europe and the United States, threatens Egypt that is not ready to give up its independence or its decision to the Soviet Union or to anyone.

Question: Do you believe that the United States or its allies will at any point during the next 25 years actually be fighting for access to oil?

President: Well, I should like you to direct this question to the responsible in the United States, but my humble thinking is this: If ever anything should stop the flow of energy from the Gulf to Western Europe and the United States, I think it is time that everyone should act and act very vehemently or the world shall face a very tragic situation, not only in the Middle East and on the Gulf, and so, but all over the world.

Question: Now may we turn to another topic, the autonomy talks.

President: Yes.

Questioner: Why did you agree to resume the autonomy talks?

President: When I met with Sol Linowitz, the envoy of my friend Carter, we have discussed the whole situation and as you know I have proposed a summit conference in the United States with the American President because until this moment and until hundred years to come without the help of the United States we can never reach an agreement.

We have achieved great achievements in the last two years, great achievements, but we have to continue the peace process and reach the comprehensive settlement. Without the United States nothing can materialize on this; so we discussed my proposal, Sol and me, and then it is quite natural that, to prepare even for this summit, we must sit together and try to remove all the obstacles that have been put on the road to the peace process and this needs that we should sit together and we have in the Israeli-Egyptian treaty that we shall not resort to the use of force this means that whatever differences are among us we must sit together, for that I am saying that great achievements have been reached in the last two years. So it is quite natural that we sit together to remove the obstacles and then to discuss the preparations for the summit.

Question: Apart from the achievements you have seen the official annexation of east Jerusalem, you have seen continued settlements on the West Bank. Do you feel angry or bitter or let down by President Carter, by Prime Minister Begin?

President: It is not Carter at all. Carter really has always been up to his commitment and as I told you this man was the unknown soldier behind what has taken place in Camp David. I said at one time the president of the first superpower and the most rich country in the whole world stood for some day, a Wednesday, more than fourteen and half hours continuous from half past eight o'clock in the morning until half past ten in the evening with just sandwiches, working by his own pencil and writing with the experts from both sides, Israeli and Egyptian sides. So the man was the unknown soldier behind what has taken place. The man was the unknown soldier behind what we have achieved in the last two years. Carter is up to his commitment, but it is the Israel Government and Premier Begin [who are not]. About the settlement issue, about this basic law of Jerusalem, for sure it infuriated me, for sure, because we have agreed in principle from the beginning when we started this peace process that everything is negotiable and that no party is permitted to impose his own ideas on the other party through any, I mean, action that could be taken. I mean, from one side, for sure I was very sad but I never lose hope and I never lose my optimism. Yes, we have reached the point of no return, Egypt and Israel and we have to sit together, we have to discuss these difficulties with the United States and reach the comprehensive settlement.

Question: Will Jerusalem be on the agenda?

President: For sure.

Questioner: Absolutely.

President: Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and we are discussing the full autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Questioner: And do you have guarantees of that from the Israelis?

President: It does not need any guarantee because for the very simple reason that I told you that whenever I am discussing full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank Jerusalem is number one, what will be, how will the elections take place in Jerusalem for instance, so it is part of the full autonomy.

Question: May I ask you one enduring American question on the topic? Was there any thought of a political timing in America connected with the resumption of the talks? Will you try to help your friend Jimmy Carter?

President: You infuriate me because you indulge me in your politics there. Not at all, not at all. When I received Sol Linowitz, he came from Israel after his talks with Prime Minister Begin, and we agreed that let us resume the talks so that we can remove the obstacles and then prepare for the summit.

It is as simple as that. Well, I did not do anything to indulge myself in your internal politics,and I do not want anyone to indulge in my internal politics also.

Question: From a question of personal working relations, are you at all fearful of a Reagan presidency? Does it trouble you in any way?

President: No, let me tell you this in all candor: Jimmy Carter is my friend in a personal level, but when I dealt with him he is the President of the United States. Whomever the United States chooses or elects as president, I shall deal with him, it has nothing to do at all with this or that.

Question: Is that one of the reasons you insisted on a summit, so you could meet whoever is in power in November?

President: Exactly, exactly. Why, I have done the same with Nixon and Ford. I have dealt with Nixon-Kissinger, Ford-Kissinger and Carter-Vance and Carter, now Muskie. I have dealt with three presidents and because, as I told you, the mechanics of the whole problem says that without the United States we can never reach anything. Between us Egypt and Israel it was very essential to propose this summit with the American president.

Question: Were you given any guarantees by the Israelis? Were you promised, for example, by Prime Minister Begin that he will not move his office to Jerusalem?

President: Well, in the first hand, I did not ask for this at all. Begin knows my position quite clearly either on the settlement issue or in the Jerusalem issue of the transferring of his office to Jerusalem. He knows my position quite clearly and the whole world knows my position quite clearly, but instead of stating our positions and attacking each other all the way from Israel to Egypt and from Egypt to Israel, would it not be much more practical to sit together and discuss these differences on the table? This is my idea also. But I did not ask for any guarantees or so because the very simple essence of the peace process that we started together and which was confirmed to me also by Callaghan when Begin said that everything is negotiable except the destruction of Israel, I quite agree to this. [sentence as received]

Question: Of course you are aware that there were suggestions also that they can promise to free Palestinian prisoners?

President: I do not want to be deviated to side issues. Whenever we solve the main issue, all these side issues can be solved, and for that I do not always go to the details at all. I always prefer to deal with the broad lines and then whenever we reach like I told Begin four times in Al-Arish, in Alexandria, in Haifa, and in Aswan that Menahem, come and let us sit together and agree upon political directives, if you agree on these political directives our ministers will reach any agreements in hours, only in hours, but he is not ready until this moment to reach these political directives.

Question: Can you tell me what new initiatives by Egypt [are there]?

President: The initiative should come from Israel, not from Egypt, I think this is the turn of Israel, Egypt has done everything possible.

Question: Do you feel as though that you obviously been claimed in the West as a peacemaker--you received the Nobel Prize. At the same time Egypt is described as to some extent isolated in the Arab world, do you feel that at any place except in your house?

President: Well, you are living among us and really sometimes I am astonished for these questions after 15 months of severing the diplomatic relations with Egypt from all the Arab states.

What has happened to Egypt and what has happened to them: If you instead of just asking this question in general terms to to the details in every country now, that is, I mean, printed all over the world, I am not telling something that is secret, no. What is printed and what they face in the Arab world now you shall know that they are isolated and Egypt is not isolated at all.

Syria, civil war every day; you read about the killing of Muslim brothers and the whole nation is in a civil war. They are against Al-Asad and the Ba'th Party. Lebanon will be divided soon. What is between Syria and Iraq, what is between South Yemen and Oman and Saudi Arabia and North Yemen, what is between Libya, Algeria and King Hassan--it is not a happy Arab world and unfortunately they have transferred the same thing to the Muslims' world.

They have isolated themselves from Egypt for that they are facing what they are facing. Much more than this, everyone is shaking in his own country because of his people. They do not have confidence. Look what the incident of Mecca did for Saudi Arabia--what is taking place now in the gulf, this is something very dangerous. They were shaking in the gulf, the Arab states and the oil producers, they were shaking after Khomeyni and after the attitude of the United States with the shah. But now they are not only shaking, believe me they are scared to death because no one knows what will happen the next moment from those irresponsible [states]--Iraq and Iran, and the Arab Muslims are fighting their fellow brothers, the Iranian Muslims.

Question: Mr President, it has been ten years (?almost to) the day since you assumed power here. Can you tell us your thoughts in that anniversary, what do you feel--accomplishment or frustration or precisely what?

President: The happiest man in the world, believe me. What? For the very simple reason that I can retire now without any difficulty with my scruple in my conscious. [as received] It has been, you know that your people in the United States sent a representative to the funeral of An-Nasir and gave me four weeks only, the intelligence services of Great Britain were much more, I mean, generous and gave me six weeks. Well, it is now ten years with great achievements since the first day because every year of those ten years had a decision that can really be a great achievement in itself for a career for any politician in this world. For instance: closing up the concentration camps and drafting the constitution and the role of law in 71. In 72, I sent 17,000 experts, Soviet experts, out of the country in one week when I smelled some intention--I smelled it only--some intention to override my decision in this country. The October war in 1973, the peace process in 74, opening the Suez Canal in 75, abrogation of the Soviet treaty with Egypt in 76, my initiative in 77, Camp David in 78, the treaty in 79, and in 80 I abrogated forever the martial law from the history of my country.

And I have completed the foundation of a new state with constitution, with institutions. And everything is marvellous, except we have inflation--we must import--inflation because we import lots in this, but I am working on a very ambitious programme for the production of food. We will need two to three years to achieve that. I will tell you now that I am the happiest man in the world for the achievements that have been achieved in the last ten years, and I am ready to retire this moment and be happy.

Question: Do you think that there is any possibility for the success of the proposed union between Syria and Libya?

President: Not at all. This is what ever anything is started between Al-Qadhdhafi and anyone just give some time and you shall see that it will never develop to anything at all. Al-Qadhdhafi wants to be the leader of the Arab world, Al-Asad wants the billions from the pocket of Al-Qadhdhafi.

They will never meet at all and the moment will come when Al-Qadhdhafi himself will tell us because I always tell my people: Whenever Al-Qadhdhafi is indulged in anything, just give him some time and everything will be known by Al-Qadhdhafi himself. This is something in the way of the hysterics of Al-Qadhdhafi.

Question: What about Jordan?

President: Jordan, let me tell you this: I have received a message from King Husayn when I was at Camp David. I phoned King Husayn in London and I asked King Husayn, did you send this message? He said yes. I asked him: Are you ready? He said yes. I told him: Very well, we are having great difficulties here; what is your programme? He said: I shall be proceeding from London to Spain on my way to Morocco. I said: Very well, whenever we reach anything decisive I shall contact you. I did not want him to join me because I did not want exploitation and opportunism and so, King Husayn's policy is an opportunist one. He has asked to be paid one billion and two hundred million dollars in five years to build his army. He is now receiving this amount every year, not for five years. So he is keeping the role that we have put for him in Camp David, Carter, Begin and me. He is putting this role in his pocket and trying to build up on it to take the West Bank as part of his united kingdom according to his plan, and at the same time the man, as I told you, his god is the dollar, he is receiving a billion and two hundred million dollars, and look, he is supporting Saddam Husayn against Iran. This is the opportunistic policies, but King Husayn will not succeed one day. He will be coming hurrying back one day.

Question: What do you see as the likely solution to the West Bank and the Palestinian problem in general?

President: What I see is this. Let us--and that is what I am trying to reach an agreement upon with Premier Begin--let us proceed with the full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza and let us start as a model with Gaza, and Jerusalem. Then after that, the time will come when this model will be applied and we shall be calling King Husayn to come officially and we shall be giving him ample time to come and resume his responsibilities in the West Bank as Egypt resumed its responsibilities in the Gaza Strip, and not as a part of his kingdom at all because if need be, if the Palestinians in a plebiscite choose West Bank and Gaza to join Husayn, I shall support it the first moment the result of the plebiscite is declared, if they choose.

But apart from this, King Husayn should know that neither Carter, nor me, nor Begin can speak for the Palestinians or give him the Western Bank as part of his kingdom. The Western Bank belongs to those who live in it, the Palestinians, exactly as Gaza also. So I would like to see the whole full autonomy process agreed upon and then after that start with Gaza. Give Husayn some time or ample time to come after he sees the model in Gaza and resumes his responsibilities in the Western Bank. [In the] transitional period sitting together [will be] Egypt, Israel, the United States, King Husayn and the Palestinians to decide the fate of the Palestinians after the five years transitional period like we stated in Camp David.

Question: Do you believe that the PLO has any reason to playing a constructive role in the eventual fate of the Palestinians?

President: Well, I cannot vouch for this or I cannot neither deny nor confirm the fact. I know nothing. I have no connection with them and their dealings with me puts me in a position to doubt anything from their side.

Question: Do you deny envisioning any circumstance under which they will join in the negotiations?

President: Why not, why not? I do not know, but maybe the time will come they are pressing Husayn, now after the black September of '70 anything can happen.

Question: What about continuing political changes in Israel for example. Is there any possibility that progress will be further undermined by an Israeli effort to formally annex the Golan Hights?

President: Well, if such an act like this is committed, this will be very grave. If the reaction of the basic law of Jerusalem was [like] this all over the world what will be the reaction of annexing the Golan Heights. I do not think, I know quite well that the Israelis are much more clever than to do this.

Question: Have you ever been promised by any of the parties involved, either the United States or the Israelis, that the bill to annex east Jerusalem would never reach the floor, would never pass?

President: I never asked for this. I never asked for this for the very simple reason that I shall never recognize, under any condition, I shall never recognize it.

Question: Do you anticipate the problem being resolved?

President: Just like Sinai after the 1956 war has been annexed by the Knesset to Israel. Sinai has been annexed in 1956 when Ben Gurion was prime minister and Golda Meir was minister of foreign affairs.

Question: If you would try to put some sort of a timetable on a further breakthrough, would it naturally coincide with the summit meeting which you anticipate would take place after that in your dealings with Israel?

President: I beg your pardon?

Question: If you would try to put some kind of a time frame on a major breakthrough in dealing with Israel, when would you place it, at the time of the summit, or after that?

President: For sure, why did I propose the summit. It is just like Camp David. Before Camp David, as you may remember, we have been fighting each other politically not fighting a war but politically, a political war. In Camp David we reached the agreement; for that I have proposed this summit to reach the same result.

Question: How do you vision the summit without Jimmy Carter?

President: This is a personal question I do not want to mix politics with personal relations or so.

Question: Mr President, in regard to the problem in Syria with Muslim Brotherhood and the government, is there a threat that you see within this country by the Muslim Brotherhood or any other group which practises extreme Muslim beliefs?

President: Let me make some amendments. In Syria it is not the Muslim brothers. Al-Asad at one time when we had contacts told me personally that his party, the Ba'th Party, is two percent only of the nation. The ninty-eight percent in Syria are not the Muslim Brotherhood, the ninty-eight percent are fighting Al-Asad. For that I am describing it as a civil war because every day in Aleppo, in Homs, in the various places all over Syria there are those who are fighting the Ba'th Party and Al-Asad and the corruption and what really represents something horrible in their eyes, if it was not that the army is controlled by the 'Alawites of Hafiz Al-Asad long before everything could have been decided.

Have here in Egypt, yes, fanatics, Muslim fanatics, I have here in Egypt those--but very little--who support Khomeyni. [as received] But let me tell you this: Egypt here is something completely different from any Arab state or even from all the states in the Middle East. You remember the funeral of the shah, in the heart of Cairo, one quarter of which is very intensively populated and three kilometers at eleven o'clock in the morning we walked, three kilometers in the heart of Cairo of the eight million population. And if you have attended like you have told me you could comment on this because it was on the Telstar--not even one voice against. And the contrary, they were lamenting, they were really showing me their sentiments and their support for the values of Egypt, the values of Islam. It is not the Islam of Khomeyni. Khomeyni's attitude there or revolution--it is not an Islamic revolution, it is a Khomeyni revolution. This is true Islam. No voice was against in eight million of the population of Cairo despite the fact that I have fanatics, yes, I have. But I have my people behind me.

Question: Any other countries in the Middle East that in your view are threatened by fanatics?

President: All of them. All of them.

Question: They are seriously threatened?

President: All of them. For that they are adopting police states system--all over the Arab world around me and you can count them yourself.

Question. Is Saudi Arabia for example, which is certainly critical to the oil supplies of the world, is Saudi Arabia threatened by its more fanatical factions?

President: Horrible, this Mecca incident, this incident in the Riyadh airport of the DC-10. More than three hundred have been burned inside the plane after it landed and the cause they said the doors would not open. Really very sarcastic, after the pilot lands, stops at the end of the corridor there some one says that the doors could not be opened. No, No.

Question: Do you believe that the government is actually threatened?

President: After the Mecca incidents they can tell you this because it is a very grave situation.

Question: In general, chances of peace in the Middle East return momentarily to the summit. Can you tell me whether Egypt will feel compelled to take any new initiatives or new approaches, whether you will take new ideas for Washington?

President: For sure, we shall be doing our best to reach [peace]. For instance, as I told you this is an Egyptian initiative, the agreement upon the full autonomy on both sides and then starting with Gaza as a model. This is an Egyptian initiative. But I think this time [the initiative] should come from Israel. I have made lots of initiatives, it is time that they start making one initiative so that we can break through the whole thing.

Question: Thank you very much Mr President.

President: Not at all.

U.S. SQUADRON LEAVES EGYPT, TECHNICIANS TO FOLLOW

NC031017 Cairo Mena in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA)--The U.S. Phantom aircraft squadron left Cairo West Airbase early this morning on its way home after spending 80 days in Egypt, during which it carried out joint training and military maneuvers with Egyptian pilots.

The commander of the U.S. aircraft squadron stated before his departure from the airbase that U.S. pilots and technicians have gained much from their joint training with the Egyptian pilots and technicians in a desert climate, which is new to them. He said that the U.S. team established close, friendly relations with the Egyptian pilots and technicians.

The commander of the U.S. squadron said in his statement to MENA that during their joint exercises the U.S. and Egyptian pilots carried out 877 air sorties.

He added that the cause of the crash of one of the U.S. aircraft during the joint exercises in August has not yet been determined.

Brig Gen Ahmad Nasir, the commander of the Cairo West Airbase, stated that the joint exercises were not limited just to the U.S. Phantom squadron or the Egyptian Phantom squadron but also included aircraft manufactured in the eastern bloc, which took part in some of these exercises. He also stated that the two sides gained from these exercises from the technical standpoint as well as in combat experience.

Brigadier General Nasir said that the 500 U.S. technicians who accompanied the aircraft squadron will leave the airbase for the United States within 2 weeks.

KHALIL CRITICIZES BEGIN STATEMENT ON U.S. BASES IN SINAI

LD021525 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Oct 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Khalil: Why Does Begin Offer U.S. Bases in Sinai?"]

[Text] Cairo--Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy leader of the Egyptian National Democratic [NDP] Party, is to leave for Paris today on a private visit.

In an exclusive statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT commenting on Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's recent statements on giving the United States a base in Sinai and the defense alliance that could be established between Israel and the United States, Dr Khalil said: Alliance against whom? As for Begin's offer of bases in Sinai, this is maximum extremism and lack of etiquette because Sinai is Egyptian territory and Egypt absolutely rejects giving any bases. Begin has absolutely no right to make such a statement.

Regarding EEC Council of Ministers Chairman Gaston Thorn's statement that he doubts that Camp David will succeed in achieving a comprehensive solution and that there is need to search for an alternative, Dr Khalil said: We are exerting all our efforts for Camp David to succeed. Even if Thorn, by his statement, wanted to take a precautionary stand, then the matter assumes a different situation. [as published] In any case, we cannot judge things before knowing the details.

AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA SUBMITS CREDENTIALS 2 OCT

NC021751 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 October (MENA)--Egyptian Ambassador in Addis Ababa Mahmud Qasim presented his credentials today to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

In the course of the friendly meeting, President Mengistu asked him to convey his regards to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

BAGHDAD RADIO BROADCASTS IN PERSIAN TO IRAN 1-2 OCT

TA011540 [Editorial Report] Baghdad in Persian to Iran on 1 October followed its recent pattern of carrying a mixture of appeals and calls to the Iranian people and army, commentaries sharply critical of the Khomeyni regime and its leaders, and messages by captured Iranian officers, NCO's and soldiers to their families assuring them of their safety and of good treatment by the Iraqi authorities, interspersed with martial and Persian music.

On 2 October the station, which usually starts broadcasting at 0730 GMT, was already on the air at 0630 GMT. During the broadcast the radio carried anti-Khomeyni commentaries, recorded messages of captured Iranian soldiers to their families, assuring them of their safety and well-being, calls to various ranks of Iranians to rebel against Khomeyni's regime, and a recorded message by an Iranian pilot to Iranian Air Force personnel, which was repeated several times. The talks, commentaries, calls and messages were followed either by martial or popular Iranian music. No military communiques were heard. The Persian-language broadcast ended as usual at 1030 GMT.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 57

JN021807 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1738 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Communique No 57 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

1. The enemy raided civilian targets today. Our ground resistance repulsed the raiding aircraft and shot down several planes as follows:

A. At 0700 and 0950 today, enemy aircraft raided Maysan Governorate, targeting civilian and economic installations.
B. At 0712, enemy aircraft raided residential areas in Al-Kut.
C. At 0715, enemy aircraft raided Diyala Governorate, targeting civilian installations in Jalula.
D. At 0728, enemy aircraft raided the Tazah District in At-Ta'mim province, aiming at civilian installations.

E. At 1700, enemy aircraft raided Al-Qurnah District, aiming at civilian installations.

2. Our ground resistance shot down two planes, one in the Maysan Governorate and the second in the Basra Governorate. One enemy helicopter was also shot down by our planes in the central sector of the operations theater.

3. Our losses: Four wounded civilians in Maysan and damage to some civilian installations which were bombed.

4. Our planes directed punishing blows at enemy military and economic installations. They launched four raids today at enemy armor and vehicle gathering points and at military installations in the Dezful sector, inflicting heavy losses. Our planes returned safely to the homeland after accomplishing their missions.

5. At 0400 this morning, our naval units attacked military installations along the Abadan coast, inflicting heavy damage on them.

6. In view of the fact that our valiant armed forces have accomplished their basic objectives, their military activities will henceforth be limited to retaining the targets achieved. Therefore, we will limit ourselves to issuing one evening communique daily in which we will report on the military activities of our armed forces, unless the battle necessitates the issuance of more than one communique. The evening communique will be issued at 2000 and will be rebroadcast at 2200.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 October 1980.

PHANTOM DOWNED 2 OCT; TWO PILOTS KILLED

JN022208 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2202 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Further to our Communique No 57 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 October 1980: The enemy plane which was shot down today by our ground resistance in the Al-Qurnah District of Basra Governorate was of the Phantom type. Its two pilots were both killed. The first was killed while the plane was falling. The second was killed by the citizens because the plane had hit civilian targets.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command on 3 October

'RELIABLE SOURCE' REPORTS ON SIEGES OF IRANIAN CITIES

LD021523 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Hafiz Ibrahim Khayrallah report: "Ziaul Haq Mission Ends With No Results; Al-Muhammarah Finally Falls and Siege of Ahvaz and Abadan Continues"]

[Text] Baghdad--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has left here without his mission having achieved anything significant. The reason was that he came from Tehran empty-handed because Iranian officials disagreed among themselves on what to demand from Iraq. Therefore, according to a reliable Iraqi source, President Saddam Husayn told him that he welcomed him as a guest in Baghdad as his entire trip had nothing to do with mediation.

As for the Saudi visitor, Minister of Education Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, who arrived in Baghdad today, nothing was known about his mission, but the conclusion drawn in Baghdad is that Iraq and Saudi Arabia are trying to look at the dangers of any reckless Iranian action in the lower parts of the gulf area. Al-Khuwaytir left Baghdad for Amman where he delivered a message to King Husayn from King Khalid asserting the need for consultation and for the adoption of unified Arab stands vis-a-vis the Iranian war.

On the other hand, a reliable Iraqi source said that all pockets of resistance in the town of Al-Muhammarah [Khoramshahr] have fallen, thanks to the Iraqi commander's wise plan of prolonging the siege so as to preserve the lives of the Arab inhabitants in the town, whose quarters the Iranian Army has been exploiting for self-protection. The Iraqi commander was praised at the General Command in Baghdad because he refrained from giving orders to destroy the town, the majority of whose inhabitants are Arabs.

As for the town of Ahvaz, the same plan was followed. The Iraqi commander besieged it and cut it off from outside. He then began a slow mopping up operation so as not to harm the Arab inhabitants.

In the town of Abadan, after the Iraqi Army crossed the bridges leading to it from Al-Muhammarah it encircled it and cut it off from the rest of Iran. It must be pointed out, however, that the majority of the citizens in Abadan are Persians and, therefore, the Iraqi military behavior there was not similar to that in Al-Muhammarah.

CLANDESTINE KURDISH RADIO REPORTS SHELLING OF POSITION

JN021856 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] (Merga Sur)--On 20 September 1980, the valiant peshmerga of the right wing of the KDP First Branch shelled an enemy emplacement in (Kerna Surki), near (Kani Linj).

After 2 hours of shelling, the peshmerga returned safely to base after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI MEETS WITH GREEK COUNTERPART

JN021705 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Greek Foreign Affairs Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. Dr Hammadi briefed the Greek minister on the current situation on the eastern border of the Arab homeland and the Persian aggressions against Iraq.

The two ministers also reviewed bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

ARAB PRESS INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONFLICT

AL-QABAS Interview

JN021525 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has stressed that Iraq refuses to play the role of policeman in the Arab Gulf area, a role performed by the shah. In an interview published in the newspaper AL-QABAS today, he said that Iraq will serve no one but its national and pan-Arab interests.

The foreign minister added: Iran should recognize Iraq's total sovereignty over its territorial waters in the Shat al-'Arab and over its territories as demarcated in the 1913 Constantinople agreement. He affirmed that Iraq had tried everything with Iran to solve their differences peacefully. However, the Iranian authorities continued to provoke Iraq and brought the situation to a head when they shelled Khanaqin and Zurbatiyah with artillery. The Iraqi foreign minister noted that the fighting with Iran would not have taken place if only the Iranian Government had answered the Iraqi memos and talked to Iraq about the subject of the land.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that the fate of the Iranian territory controlled by the Iraqi Army depends upon Iran's future stand. In general, the Iraqi stand is based on the principle that there is a recognized international border between Iraq and Iran in accordance with the 1913 agreement. Furthermore, more than 240 landmarks were agreed upon by the two sides and put in place in 1975. Moreover, there are maps which have been signed and documented by Iraq and Iran. According to these maps. everything that is on this side of the border is ours and everything that is on the other side is theirs.

The Iraqi foreign minister added: If Iran recognizes this and recognizes that the Shatt al-'Arab is an Iraqi river and if it pledges in good faith, in accordance with a practical agreement, not to interfere in Iraq's domestic affairs, Iraq will not remain in territories that belong to Iran. Dr Hammadi said that Iran should abandon expansionist policies.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi urged the big powers not to intervene in the area's domestic affairs and to stay away. He said that the vital interests of the big powers are threatened only when one of these states decides to intervene. He stressed that the responsibility of Arab Gulf security falls upon the gulf states, their cooperation and keeping away from foreign influence.

In conclusion, the Iraqi foreign minister emphasized that Iraq is fighting for the Arab nation since the Persians have always wanted to expand at the expense of the Arab nation.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Report

LD021417 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Fawzi al-Asma report: "Hammadi Says: I Told Muskie U.S. Should Refrain From Intervening in War"]

[Text] United Nations--following his meeting with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he told the U.S. Secretary of State that the United States should refrain from interfering in the affairs of the area.

The Iraqi and U.S. ministers had a 35-minute meeting during which they discussed matters related to the Iraqi-Iranian war and its impact on the gulf area.

The minister said that the war broke out because "part of our homeland was under Iranian occupation and therefore we decided to liberate it and regain it." He said that Iraq had asked Iran to stop interfering in its affairs and that Iran has been supporting and encouraging the Kurdish revolution in northern Iran since 1970. It also helped the late Kurdish leader Mustafa al-Barazani and is now helping his son in order to create problems for Iraq.

The Iraqi minister said that there is no comparison between Iraqi occupation of some Iranian territory and Israel's occupation of Arab territories. He said: "We have agreed to withdraw from the occupied territories while the Zionists came from Europe, occupied Palestine by force, expelled its people and established a Jewish state."

Commenting on the Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, Hammadi said: "We have expressed our readiness to accept the cease-fire and to withdraw from the territories occupied by the Iraqi forces."

In the meantime, Soviet diplomats at the United Nations have expressed their "deep concern" over U.S. activity in connection with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

MINISTER OF STATE BRIEFS ARAB DIPLOMATS ON SITUATION

JN021713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1706 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA)--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, met here today with the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Baghdad.

'Alwan acquainted the Arab diplomats with developments in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Iraq's stand on the UN Security Council resolution calling for a cessation of fighting between the two sides and Iraq's readiness to cease firing.

The minister reviewed the good offices exerted by certain states and quarters to end the fighting, particularly the efforts made by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in his capacity as chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization.

BAGHDAD RADIO CITES U.S. OFFICIAL ON ARMS TO IRAN

JN301824 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1735 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] A U.S. military official in Washington was quoted as saying that the U.S. Government sympathetically regards the issue of supplying Iran with arms, spare parts, experts and technicians.

The U.S. military official hinted that the U.S. aid is probably on its way to Iran when he said that there are huge quantities of arms and spare parts which have still not been handed to Iran although they were paid for in advance.

The U.S. military official said in a statement to the paper AL-ANBA' that despite the declared problems between Iran and the United States, his country does not consider these problems as justifications for deserting Iran. He added that we must not abstain from supplying them with spare parts.

EDITORIAL CONDEMNS U.S. INTERVENTION MOVES IN GULF

JN021000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA)--ATH-THAWRAH today strongly condemns the aggressive U.S. moves aimed at intervening in the Arabian Gulf region.

In an editorial by editor in chief Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, the newspaper describes U.S. moves in the area as a return to the "brinkmanship" policy practiced by Dulles.

The paper says that Washington, being an unethical veteran Machiavellian, has taken advantage of the Iranian threats to the gulf states to offer and even impose its services, either by means of a six-party conference or by forming a naval force to guarantee the security of the gulf and the continuous flow of oil supplies to the West.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The United States is playing with fire and "smoking" in an area that is extremely sensitive to fire. Hence it behooves the world to exert pressure to stop rash adventures and stifle the "brinkmanship" policy which had been practiced by the infamous Dulles and which is trying to rise from its historical grave.

The paper holds the Iranian regime, which is steeped in aggression and stupidities, responsible for the consequences of the imperialist U.S. intervention in the gulf region. The paper calls on everyone to condemn the behavior of the heretics in Iran.

The ATH-THAWRAH editorial asserts in conclusion that the militant masses have assumed control of their liberation and that they will not let go of it. The paper also asserts that Iraq is acting and will continue to act--in accordance with its position of victory, strength and capability and its noble feelings of ethical, principled and international responsibility--to protect the region from any further deterioration on condition that the Tehran government accept the just Iraqi rights over its waters and territories. These are legitimate, fair demands.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR ARRIVES, ATTENDS BANQUET 2 OCT

JN021627 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] His Excellency Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky and his wife Susan (Durayo) arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 4-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Kreisky will meet with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other senior officials for talks on the situation in the Middle East, current international issues and bilateral relations.

The Austrian guest was welcomed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and his wife; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; ministers; the deputy chief of staff for operations; senior government and military officials; the Jordanian ambassador to Austria, and the Austrian ambassador in Amman.

Badran's Address

JN022238 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran has stated that Jordan has called and continues to call for a peaceful, just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem based on withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights.

At a dinner he hosted in the Husayn Youth City this evening in honor of His Excellency Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Mr Badran said: Jordan and its Arab brothers continue to try to move the European stand from the stage of declaration of principles to that of exercise and embodiment of principles in a practical policy. They also seek to encourage Europe's political will to shoulder its responsibility in playing an effective role so as to bring about a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue which, in turn, will definitely contribute to safeguarding and consolidating world peace.

The prime minister said: While we appreciate your excellency's deep interest in the problem in our area, we look forward in particular to an effective Austrian stand. We also look forward to an active European stand which can convince the United States that the Camp David process is not the right course leading to a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue.

Mr Mudar Badran said: What we see in reality prompts us to decisively view the Camp David Accords as a failure. They have paved the way for it [Israel] to entrench its occupation of Arab land by establishing more settlements and to increase its inhuman practices against Arab citizens with the intent of emptying the Arab land of its rightful owners.

The prime minister added: Israel crowned these aggressive and illegitimate actions with its decision to consider Jerusalem as its united and eternal capital, thus defying world public opinion, UN resolutions and international law and norms, and disregarding the dangers that this measure poses for the Palestinian people's national rights and the Arab nation's pan-Arab rights. This measure is also a blatant violation of cultural, historic and religious values and norms.

Mr Badran affirmed that the Arab concept for a solution to the Middle East problem is based on Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to self-determination on their land and national soil.

The prime minister reaffirmed Jordan's stand on the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran.

He said: Our stand is based on support and backing for Iraq, proceeding from our conviction that Iraq is right in demanding the restoration of its sovereignty over its land and territorial waters which were taken from it under circumstances in which it was not able to defend its sovereign rights. We are also convinced that Iraq adhered to the Algiers agreement of 1975 and demonstrated good faith in applying its provisions. Iraq tried by all peaceful means to convince the Iranian officials to adhere to this agreement.

The prime minister added: Iran not only rejected these legitimate demands but also began to intervene in Iraq's domestic affairs in a manner that threatened Iraq's territorial sovereignty. This fact is demonstrated by the statements made by Iranian officials. This led to an explosion of the situation in the form of fighting that is still raging. The prime minister affirmed that Iraq responded to the UN Security Council's call for a cease-fire and to the good offices being exerted by the Islamic Conference Organization to peacefully solve the conflict.

Kreisky's Address

JN030940 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] In a speech in reply to Mudar Badran's speech last night, Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky said that Jordanian-Austrian talks would deal with bilateral relations, which have improved markedly in recent years, and that there is great potential to develop these relations further. He added that he would try his best to boost such development, especially since the two countries hold identical views on world policy.

He said in his speech: Allow me to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn, who has led his country intelligently and courageously in handling all problems that face it at the present time.

He said that there are several world areas where tension runs high. This, he added, has led to military operations such as the invasion of Afghanistan and the Iraq-Iranian conflict. In addition, the behavior of certain governments constitutes a grave provocation. There are many quarters that fear the outbreak of military operations in the Middle East, operations which could lead to confrontation between the superpowers. He added that it is our role to prevent such a confrontation for our own good, as well as for the good of the world. We see it as our duty to work toward easing conditions in these areas, or at least preventing war. A country like Jordan that knows its responsibility can play an important role.

The Austrian chancellor added that direct negotiations between the parties concerned ultimately result in peace and that the Palestinian Arabs are entitled to choose their representatives to carry out such negotiations.

He said that Europe relies on an energy source that is now in danger and that it is to its advantage to arrive at peaceful solutions. He said he agreed with Prime Minister Badran's assessment that good relations exist between democratic Europe and the Middle East.

KUWAITI EMBASSY INSTRUCTED TO STOP ISSUING VISAS

JN021433 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Amman--Kuwaiti Embassy sources in Amman have mentioned that the embassy has received instructions from the Kuwaiti Government to stop issuing visas to enter and permits to visit Kuwait no matter what the reasons are. The same sources said that the Kuwaiti Embassy has implemented the Kuwaiti Government's instructions, which come in the middle of the current crisis in the gulf region.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NC030839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] In his speech at the UN General Assembly last night, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus affirmed that it is futile to seek a stable and final peace in the Middle East and leave Lebanon as a stage for conflicts and explosions, the repercussions and dangers of which will inevitably spill outside its borders and reflect on the whole area and foil any peace which may come at Lebanon's expense or by disregarding its situation. Foreign Minister Butrus appealed to the UN Secretary Council, in order to preserve its prestige and initiative, to take all the necessary measures to enable the UN forces to carry out their mission in southern Lebanon and put an end to the vicious Israeli aggressions against this area.

The Lebanese foreign minister affirmed that a suitable atmosphere must be ensured for a peaceful resolution of the Middle East crisis based on a maximum degree of international detente in order to reduce the rivalry for influence in the region which, if continued, will result not only in polarization, but in maintaining tension and the danger of conflict and explosion. He said: Any attempt at a unilateral handling of the crisis, by excluding principal parties or ignoring their rights and interests, will not insure the firm bases for genuine pace in the region. Minister Butrus affirmed that the Middle East crisis is the basis of the Lebanese crisis, and is the result of the establishment of the State of Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people, as well as Israel's expansionist policy. He said that Lebanon has become the only stage where the rival Israeli, Arab and international forces in the area are fighting and the military field for Israel and the Palestinian resistance, where the first deals blows to the Palestinians with or without excuse, and the second exercises its revolutionary action. Thus, Lebanon alone bears the results of the action and the reaction.

The foreign minister enounced the conflict between the two superpowers and the outbreak of Arab disputes in Lebanon through the Lebanese people and those who reside in Lebanon. He criticized the abnormal activities in Lebanon which undermine the ability of the state to exercise its powers. He called for an end to foreign intervention and to the struggle for regional and international influence which are exercised in Lebanon. He criticized the nonimplementation of Arab resolutions which intentionally, and not for lack of ability, avoided tackling the basis of the problems. Resolutions, he said, have become nothing more than recommendations. He questioned the reality of the position of some Arab states toward Lebanon, despite their statements of support.

The foreign minister called on the Palestinian resistance to give proof of its desire to respect its commitments, to maintain a spirit of responsibility and understanding regarding its temporary presence in Lebanon, to exert its utmost efforts and cooperate genuinely with Lebanon, to avoid anything that could harm its relations with the authority or with the citizens and to keep away from pitfalls, which it has not always succeeded in avoiding. This is particularly so since it knows very well the maximum that Lebanon can tolerate without losing itself.

Minister Butrus announced Lebanon's rejection of the settlement plans [plans to settle the Palestinians in Lebanon], saying: What right do some people have in entertaining the idea of treating an injustice with a greater injustice and of solving a just problem of a people at the expense of another people? He said: Lebanon's territory is not without owners and is not a good for international auction. He added: We absolutely reject any plan for settlement and anything which may lead to it directly or indirectly. We will resist veiled resettlement in all its stages.

ALGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR

LD271956 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia today received Ibrahim Shujah, Iraqi ambassador to Algiers, at the latter's request.

CONSULTATIONS CONTINUE ON IRAN-IRAQ SITUATION

NC280747 Paris AFP in English 0700 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Algiers, 28 Sep (AFP)--Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday pursued contacts he had made on Wednesday with the heads of several Arab states and the presidents of Iraq and Iran on the current hostilities between those two countries.

The Algerian head of state, who spoke to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on Friday by telephone, had a telephone conversation with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr yesterday, Algerian officials said. He also spoke yesterday to the Amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the official said.

Algerian officials would not divulge the contents of the talks except to indicate they dealt with attempts to resolve the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Mr Chadli has had a series of telephone consultations with leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and North Yemen.

Algeria's ambassador to Tehran meanwhile met Iranian Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on Wednesday and met Mr Bani-Sadr on Friday, while the Iraqi ambassador to Algiers met yesterday, at his own request, with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia.

Mr Ben Yahia, in turn, met both Tuesday and Thursday with the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors to Algiers to discuss the Iranian-Iraqi hostilities. The precise content of those talks was not divulged.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS LIQUIFIED GAS, OIL PRICE ALIGNMENT

LD030847 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Oct 80 p 38

[Text] Algiers--The stories of a softening of the Algerian position on the price of gas are provoking increasing irritation. In a single week the APS agency has devoted two long commentaries to this question and denounced the "press campaign which developed mainly before and during the OPEC ministerial conference in Vienna." The Algerians believe that Western business circles are trying to put pressure on Sonatrach and to influence negotiations between the state company and two of its main partners, Gaz de France and El Paso.

The aim is unchanged, it is said in Algiers. It is a question of gaining price parity between liquified gas and crude oil, it is added. No agreement with our customers will be possible if they refuse to recognize this principle, which can be realised gradually within a period of time acceptable to the two parties. We have always been ready to discuss it, and we still are, it is further said. It is thus considered wrong in Algiers to speak of a "softening" or a "retreat". It is false to say that we are on the verge of an agreement. Furthermore, the situation differs depending on whether it is Gaz de France or El Paso that is under discussion.

1. With Gaz de France, the last discussions were held as far back in July. Since then Sonatrach has sent a letter to the company suggesting a basis for "balance" discussion. The formula advanced for calculating the price would take into account a basket of the different crude oil imported into France now whereas it is currently tied to a basket in which heavy oils figure largely and to French indices.

It is emphasized in Algiers that it is thus false to claim now that we wish to align the price of our liquified natural gas to that of Saharan oil alone, whose price is high because of its exceptional lightness. (Note 1: $37 a barrel at present, the $3 premium demanded to finance exploration having been abolished since 1 September. The price of $6.10 per million Btu demanded from Gaz de France in February and defended at the gas congress in Kyoto, Japan, by a Sonatrach director amounted to a virtual alignment with the wellhead price of Saharan oil).

On the other hand, the Algerians are prepared to envisage a price evolution in several stages. Finally they propose to take into consideration transport, insurance and gasification costs, which would be divided up in a proportion yet to be determined. "We are open to discussion on all these points," we are told by Mr Boussena, director of planning at the Ministry of Energy. "The ball is in Gaz de France's court. If there is any intransigence, that is where to look for it. Certain people find it unacceptable for the gas-producing countries to 'impose' their price. But is it acceptable for prices to be fixed unilaterally by the consuming countries alone? Yet this is what is actually happening now, since we receive only an 'advance' (Note 2: It amounts to $3.20 per million Btu) which makes our gas the cheapest in the world. Is this acceptable? For our part, we advocate dialogue."

2. The renegotiation of the El Paso contract for the delivery of 10 billion cubic meters over 25 years has been the subject of discussion at four meetings with the Americans. For some time there have been stories of an imminent agreement and resumption of shipments, which have been suspended since 1 April (Note 3: Algeria had proposed to continue deliveries against payment of an "advance" equal to what Gaz de France was paying, which was slightly over $3. American legislation prevented the El Paso company from accepting such a solution). "There is some confusion there," observes Mr Boussena. "For the moment the positions remain far apart. Taking this fact into account, we are examining a temporary 'rescue' solution in order to avoid creating an irreversable situation at a time when the two companies are having to face up to technical, financial and commercial deadlines. We thus plan to restart production at the No. 1 liquified natural gas plant within the framework of an 'informal compromise' valid for a few months which would permit the resumption of liquified gas shipments at a pace to be decided and at an interim price. We have made proposals to the American Government, which appears to agree with the need to take protective measures."

The No. 1 liquified gas plant's installations at Arzew have been at a standstill for 6 months. Although they are being maintained by El Paso technicians under the terms of a contract that has been paid for (Note 4: This represents expenditure for Algeria of about $20 million dollars for 6 months' maintenance) any further period of idleness would risk creating problems. For its part, El Paso is facing difficulties of the same order, with its gasification terminal and six giant methane tankers condemned to remain at a standstill.

"We do not understand the equivocation of our partner when we are only asking him to take note of a principle which will of necessity assert itself in the years to come," Mr Boussena told us. "Present circumstances may make the problems appear less urgent, but we are moving inexorably towards parity between the prices of liquified natural gas and crude oil. This also applies to us. Moreover, gas in Algeria is even destined to replace oil to cover internal energy needs. It will not be possible even in the near future to satisfy the world demand for energy without resorting to the mobilization of gas reserves. The consumer countries wish to retain control of price evolution and to postpone scheduled increases. This is a short-term view. They are not encouraging producing countries to commit themselves to a gas policy. Do they believe that the attempt to 'hold back' Algeria will serve to encourage countries like Nigeria, for example, which possesses important gas resources?

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI GIVES USSR ENVOY 'IMPORTANT' MESSAGE

LD021752 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The brother leader has received the Soviet ambassador to Libya. The leader entrusted him with an important message for Soviet leaders.

RWANDAN PRESIDENT VISITS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD021433 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Joint statement issued 2 October at the end of the visit to Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah]

[Text] At the invitation of his brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revoltion, Staff Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, founder-president of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, paid an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 30 September to 2 October 1980.

In an atmosphere of fraternity and friendship, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution, conducted talks with President Juvenal Habyarimana, which concerned bilateral relations and African, Arab and international issues. On the bilateral level the two sides reaffirmed their desire to develop and consolidate relations between their two countries in the political and the economic spheres so as to enable the two fraternal and friendly peoples in the Jamahiriyah and Rwanda to achieve their aims to freedom and development far from all forms of foreign domination and monopolies.

On this occasion President Juvenal Habyarimana acquainted himself with the thesis of the Green Book within the framework of the Third World theory and the democratic application of this theory represented in the proclamation of the people's authority in the Jamahiriyah. He expressed his admiration of the efforts being made by the people of Libya under such a theory.

On the African level the two sides stressed the importance of keeping Africa far removed from the spheres of influence in all their forms, particularly foreign military blocs. They reaffirmed their support for the peoples of Namibia and Western Sahara led by SWAPO and Polisario in their struggle for self-determination and sovereignty over their entire territories. They also affirmed their support for the people of South Africa in their struggle for freedom under the leadership of the African National Council.

On the Arab level, the two sides emphasized the importance of equal cooperation among the states proceeding on the road of development. They also affirmed their support for the efforts being made by the Arab-African group for the deepening of Arab-African solidarity and coopeation, since it is one of the instruments which is bound to establish a balanced international economic and political order.

On reviewing the situation in the Arab homeland, the two sides condemend all imperialist interference in this region aimed at perpetuating Zionist domination in Palestine and in the occupied Arab territories and at threatening the security and peace of the Arab states. In this context the two sides condemn all agreements which tend to compel the Arab nation to accept capitulatory solutions and deprive the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights to self-determination and to the establishment of the independent state on all their territories.

The two sides also affirmed their identity of views on the need to keep the Arab nation remote from the spheres of influence and blocs. On this occasion President Juvenal Habyarimana expressed his backing to the Libyan Arab people in their determination to defend their sovereignty. Presient Juvenal Habyarimana also expressed his appreciation of the bold decision taken by the two Arab peoples in the Jamahiriyah and in Syria to achieve merger unity between their two countries with a view to increasing the effectiveness of their struggle against Zionism and imperialism who are trying to split the unity of the Arab homeland.

On the international level, guided by the resolutions of the OAU, the United Nations and the nonaligned movement which condemn the inequality in the international relations at the expense of the developing countries, they affirmed the need for the establishment of an international political and economic order which would take into consideration the genuine interests of the developing states and guarantee justice and equality among all states.

At the end of this visit President Juvenal Habyarimana expressed his sincere thanks and that of the accompanying delegation for the warm fraternal reception accorded them in Libya. President Juvenal Habyarimana extended an invitation to brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to pay an official visit to the Republic of Rwanda. The invitation has been accepted, and its date will be fixed later.

Issued in Tripoli, 2 October 1980.

2 Oct Departure

LD021820 Tripoli JANA in English 1400 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Oct (JANA)--President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning following a short visit to the Jamahiriyah. The guest was given an official farewell on his departure and was seen off by Mr Jaddallah Azzouz Attalhi, secretary of the general people's committee together with other secretaries of the general people's committee officers of the Libyan Armed Forces and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARANS SEIZE PORTUGUESE FISHING VESSEL

LD021234 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A statement by the Information Ministry of the Saharan Democratic Arabic Republic today says that Saharan naval units seized a Portuguese vessel which was illegally fishing along the coast of Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The statement explains that 15 Portuguese fishermen who were on board were taken prisoner by the naval units of the Saharan Liberation People's Army; they will be released at the appropriate time.

ISRAEL DENIES BOMBING IRAQI NUCLEAR REACTOR

TA030610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and the IDF spokesman totally denied the rumors that it was Israel that hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor. In answer to a question the deputy defense minister defined foreign reports on Israeli Air Force planes' bombardment of the Iraqi nuclear reactor as libelous. The IDF spokesman said this is completely unfounded.

OFFICIALS WORRIED OVER BEGIN LEAKS ON AID TO KURDS

TA011130 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[By military correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpt] Premier Menahem Begin's disclosure Monday that Israel has extended military aid to the Kurds between 1965 and 1975 has caused consternation among officials in the defence community.

Despite the fact that the relationship between Israel and the Kurds that ended in March 1975 has been widely reported, the officials felt that public acknowledgement by the premier would preclude any further dealings with the Kurds, especially now that renewed contacts were both possible and desirable in the light of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The U.S., for the last few years prior to the cessation of aid, was an active partner in Israel's dealings with the Kurds.

According to Israeli sources the American interest was twofold: to undermine the pro-Moscow Iraqi regime of Hasan al-Bakr, and to counter Iraqi designs on Iran.

The POST was told that the Americans believed that the Kurdish revolt weakened Iraq, and that a weak Iraq would be less interested in challenging the shah for hegemony over the Persian Gulf. This in turn would provide the Americans with the stability they needed in the gulf area to ensure an uninterrupted flow of oil to the West.

KURDISH SITUATION REPORTEDLY 'HEATING UP'

TA291944 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] This evening we heard from reliable Kurdish sources in Europe that for the first time there are signs of things heating up among the Kurds in both Iran and Iraq who desire to make use of the war to further their interests and their cause.

FIRST BEDOUIN VILLAGE COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

TA301819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The first Bedouin council in Israel was declared this afternoon in the Bedouin village of Rahat near Beersheba. About 14,000 Bedouin live in Rahat. The new council is composed of 14 Bedouin representatives in addition to 4 representatives of Israeli Government ministries.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PDCI CONGRESS, REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS

AB301901 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Address by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to 7th congress of the ruling PDCI-RDA party in Abidjan on 30 September 1980--live]

[Excerpts] Twenty years ago, the Ivory Coast was cultivating 135,000 tons of coffee, 85,000 tons of cocoa, 85,000 tons of bananas, 20,000 tons of pineapples. Coffee and cocoa constituted 78 percent of our exports in terms of value. Oil seeds, cotton, latex, tobacco made up a little less than 10 percent. In 1979, we procuded 310,000 tons of cocoa; in 1980 350,000 tons, which makes us the world's number one producer; 280,000 tons of coffee, making us the world's third largest procuder; 140,000 tons of bananas; and 280,000 tons of pineapples, 100,000 of which are exported fresh and 180,000 tons tinned.

We also produced 150,000 tons of palm oil, 25,000 tons of copra, 19,000 tons of latex, and 143,000 tons of cotton. We have begun exporting Ivorian sugar, that is to say, in addition to the basic production of the colonial era, especially yams, plantain, cassava, millet, and maize, the staple foodstuffs, will be added other resources. We have already undertaken to expand our diet with the cultivation of rice, which has reached 200,000 tons of paddy rice--we have the ambition to be self-sufficient in rice production in the years ahead--and the establishment of 7,000 hectares of soya in 1980 pilot farms and village plantations.

These achievements, although very real, were not attained without difficulties. We have often not taken enough precautions against the consequences of deforestation: erosion and the ecological harm in general which the clearing of vast areas of land entails. The drought we experienced 3 years ago has brought in its wake a decline in food production and consequently lowered the standard of living of farmers. The stagnation in the sale of tinned pineapple has forced us to make great sacrifices, and quite recently the cocoa crisis has amply demonstrated that there has never been a solid achievement and we should therefore not rest on our oars.

Agriculture, which is and should remain the cornerstone of our development, is not only aimed at procuring export revenue for the state; it should also be able to provide everybody with an abundant supply of healthy food products. Certain countries which did not realize this are now forced to import at great cost what their neglected soil could have given them in abundance. Furthermore, prosperity in agricultural undertakings is a powerful incentive to bind the youth to the land, and everything will be done to promote this by trying, of course, to give the farmers just and fair remuneration for their efforts and also seeing to it that the villagers who have been deprived of the comforts of urban life enjoy the advantages of comfort, health, education, information, communications, and entertainment through modern techniques. Reliable means of transport, roads passable in all seasons, have the advantages of eliminating mental isolation and facilitate access to administrative centers, schools, medical units and shopping centers while promoting a more profitable trade and avoiding the situation of food being left to rot in the hinterland and premature breakdowns of vehicles because of bad roads.

Cooperative societies, which are still in their infancy, should be strongly encouraged, for the farmer should not be a kind of unmotivated wage earner. A well-managed cooperative, which is also an excellent training school for good citizenship and a sense of responsibility, should afford the opportunity to farmers to run their own cooperatives at all levels.

In the year 2000, the world will have even less food than today. It is therefore to our own advantage and to the advantage of the future of humanity--of which we form an integral part--to maintain a prosperous agriculture, to manage in such a way that the farmer's profession is uplifted to the deserved level. That is, his granary should always be stocked for the greatest well-being of the country which he has been able to feed and enrich.

Agriculture has a brother, animal husbandry, which has also been practiced since time immemorial but which in the Ivory Coast was the affair of foreigners or formed a very small part of rural activities. [word indistinct] and cattle diseases devastated herds of cattle. The efforts of veterinary officers could not make up for the inadequacy of the means available. The geotechnical center of Bouake was functioning with only one research officer. Considerable efforts have been made with the double aim of obtaining an optimum coverage of needs--needs which are constantly increased by the sharp rise in standard of living and the population increase and which are very expensive to satisfy in terms of foreign exchange--and to contribute to the development of the north. If we consider that the needs will be 100,000 tons in 1980 and that we can only meet 43 percent, and that in 1985 consumption can be projected at 137,000 tons, the enormity of the problem can be appreciated. After some hesitation and shortcomings in a field quite marked by technical constraints and socioeconomic problems, which gave rise to the establishment of a ministry of animal husbandry, we are now capable of establishing a rational policy which can be as useful for poultry [animaux a cycle court] as well as for cattle, with the aim of increasing their number, increasing the productivity of animals and expanding training of farmers engaged in animal husbandry.

Animal husbandry will use 20,000 tons of maize in 1980, and the delicate relations between farmers and stock breeders, which are expected to improve by the development of animal husbandry in the northern region and by the stabilization of [word indistinct], can only contribute to mutual understanding by field officers of both services. [applause]

The consumption of fish, which was estimated at 13 kilograms in 1960, is now 25 kilos. Disadvantaged by a limited continental shelf and a poor supply of fish, we have concluded fishing accords with countries with better supplies of fish. By creating our own port, investing in equipment for the port of Abidjan and in fish processing firms which freeze fish for storage, we now have at our disposal storage capacity for 13,000 tons of frozen fish, and we will soon become the world's second largest exporter of canned tunafish after Japan. [applause] Furthermore, to facilitate fish consumption in the interior, 127 storage points have been set up throughout the country. Traditionally placed under the Ministry of Water and Forest Resources, inland fishing constitutes a considerable supplement. The great lakes of dams created since independence also provide 20,000 tons of fish annually, to which can be added the 2,000 tons of fish from 500 hectares of fish ponds now functioning which are being expanded.

In 1960, the Ivorian forest covered 10 million hectares. This area is now considerably reduced to about 3 million hectares, to which can be added 1.7 million hectares of grassland. In 1969, the value of timber constituted 30 percent of our exports. In 1980, thanks to the development of or other products, it represents no more than 11 percent of exports. This result, which is satisfying in certain respects, should not hide the gravity of the situation, because 29,000 people are employed in timber exploitation and related industries. The reconstituting of forest (?capital), parcelling out of natural forests, and reforesting of savannah areas should be accompanied by effective protection of existing (?forests), judicious utilization of land and an end to the shifting of cultivation from the savannah to the forest regions.

This is a national necessity because destruction of forest has a direct impact on a sector that could create employment through establishment of a pulp industry, a potential source of additional wealth. Forest destruction would also be disastrous since it would probably bring in its wake a reduction in rainfall, which should be extremely damaging to agriculture, animal husbandry and water resources in general. We must once again point out the havoc that man can cause in the search for immediate benefit through selfishness and waste of resources for which we are accountable to future generations. We propose, in the days ahead, to reduce gradually the cutting of timber to bring it to the level of national needs only. [applause]

In 1960, our knowledge of the Ivorian subsoil was very rudimentary. There were no Ivorian cadres or technicians for earth sciences. A double work of exploration and training was begun. The most modern means of geological and mineral exploration have revealed that the Ivory Coast, which will probably never be an El Dorado, nevertheless has some certainties and interesting indications. There is the certainty of the iron ore deposits of Mount (Kraouyo); financial difficulties have prevented their exploitation. There is the certainty of gold deposits [few words indistinct]. There is also the certainty of petroleum and bitumen resources, whose quantity is still not known but which presents a major interest at this end of the century when there is the acute energy problem.

We consumed 2 million tons of petroleum products in 1979, and we will soon reach the 3 million tons figure. This already costs us 125 billion CFA francs a year, without counting the by-products such as plastics and insecticides which we must also buy. The simple meeting of our needs would release considerable extra revenue for our economy, and if we were so blessed as to become an exporter and also capable of creating a petrochemical industry, the Ivory Coast would never give a cent of this supplementary wealth, so welcome, to task which were not for peaceful and humanitarian purposes. [applause]

We also have some iron ore, copper and (?tin), cobalt and uranium. With additional resources we can accelerate our development. The little we have already achieved without a liter of oil, a kilo of iron, copper, bauxite, manganese, or uranium is mainly due to the hard work provided by our brave peasants.

A country's progress is not measured in terms of its material production alone. In order to obtain harmonious development, the country's administrative system must be efficient, its judicial system must be accessible to all, its social protection should be sufficient, its health service must be competent and well-equipped, and security must reign within it. To pursue this harmonious development there is a need to train competent civil servants who have been provided with general basic education and who have received both physical and moral guidance in their youth. In order to preserve his soul, the civil servant must keep his precious cultural heritage and he must constantly enrich it.

As he cannot afford to ignore events in the rest of the world and his good relations with his neighbors and partners, his knowledge of international affairs--on which both the present and the future depend--will depend on technically and intellectually qualified journalists. [applause] Finally, well-conceived information should aim not only at informing the public and reinforcing the ties between it, but also at giving the outside world the most accurate image of its realities and of its way of life.

The first condition of effective independence was the taking over of our administration, which had been controlled until independence by the nationals of the former metropolis, whose very fine qualities could not make us forget that they were still foreigners.

In 1960 the lack of local civil servants, owing partly to insufficient education and to some prejudices on the part of the colonial masters, obliged us to accelerate the education of our civil servants. But while waiting for our students to complete their training at the ENA [National School of Administration], we had to retrain subordinate staff so as to make them adequately competent to undertake superior tasks for which they had received little or inferior training. It was therefore necessary to give priority to traditional and technical education. To evaluate progress made in this sector, which is marked by two important events--specifically the creation in 1970 of the Ministry of Technical Education and Professional Training and the introduction in 1971 of the televised education system--I need to cite a few figures. In 1960, therewere 200,000 primary pupils, 8,000 secondary students, about 1,000 technical students, and 2,100 candidates sat for the common entrance examination. Higher education was exclusively received outside the country. The state allocated only 12.5 percent of its budget to education. The percentage of school attendance was less than 10 percent. In 1980, there are 800,000 primary pupils, 120,000 secondary students and 45,000 technical students; 200,000 sit for the common entrance exam. [applause] The higher educational institutions, universities, the faculty of odontology and the INSET [National Institute for Higher Technical Education] have nearly 9,000 Ivorian students. The budgetary allocation for this sector has increased to 33 percent, while school attendance has reached 75 percent. [applause] This effort, which is at the limit of the possible, is complemented by numerous specialized schools and institutes whose standard is steadily improving--the National School of Administration, the Higher Teacher Training College, the Higher National Institute of Agronomy, the National School of State Registered Nurses and Midwives, the National Institute of Social Training, the Banco Forestry School, the Higher Multinational School of Posts and Telecommunications and so on. It is therefore evident that despite the shortcomings, which we will try to correct, the Ivory Coast has fully assumed the task of training the men and women who will finally enable us to ensure an effective Ivorianization of cadres. [applause]

Despite the tendentious (?claims) by some newspapers which are not well informed, we must emphasize that the effective management of all our state services and of the companies in which the state is the major shareholder is in the hands of Ivorian cadres. All bank managers are also Ivorians. All our prefectures and subprefectures are under the supervision of Ivorian civil servants trained by the ENA. [applause] The struggle against clandestine hiring of workers, strengthening of the control services, reform of the labor department, better orientation of the training program in conformity with the nation's needs and aid to the [word indistinct] sector could help improve the [employment] situation, but this can only deteriorate as long as resettlement of the youth in the rural areas is not effectively achieved and as long as thousands of rural youth continue every year to flood the labor market because they are unable to find in their village the standard of living and the conditions of development which are of a nature to keep them on the land. [applause]

The Ivorianization of cadres, which is one of our national objectives, is being hindered by the bad will of some employers. We understand the employers' difficulties because of return to the metropolis [France] of their middle level cadres who lack sufficient qualifications, have been in their employment for several years, and have demonstrated a sense of great responsibility and efficiency. It is true that their insufficient qualifications would make it very difficult for them to find jobs in the industrial and commercial sectors in France. But this is not the case with the higher level cadres who could easily find on their return to France jobs which correspond to those they had in the Ivory Coast. We therefore understand the human problem facing them, but we want them to understand that as far as we are concerned, the Ivorianization of cadres is not only a human problem but also an economic, social and political one. [applause] The current examination of the Ivorianization plans of each company will enable us to progressively solve this delicate problem effectively and with all justice.

Although a peaceful and open country, Ivory Coast must devote itself to its own internal and external security while the international situation and an increasing wave of crime demand an increased and unfailing vigilance. In spite of the efforts which for 20 years have enabled it to increase its police force fourfold and to raise its standard of operation thanks to the National Police School--with 150 students in 1975 compared with the present day output of 350 per year--the situation continues to deteriorate. As a result, the number of aggravated thefts has increased by 115 percent over the last 5 years, while that of armed robbery by 550 percent. Drug smuggling has assumed alarming proportions. We must therefore rapidly find a remedy to this plague which does not spare our youth--the hope of the country--and which undermines communities as much as the major endemic diseases. Increasing immigration and urbanization and ease of travel are largely responsible for this situation, it is true. But before accusing other people, one must first of all look around and note the shirking of responsibilities by too many parents who leave to the school--if not to the street--the responsibility of educating their children, and who limit themselves to supplying food to their children. [applause]

However, it is consoling to stress that our brave policemen have been able to make up for the insufficency of manpower and equipment by a courage, devotion and a self-denial beyond all praise. Thanks to them, the criminals know that they will not escape unpunished for their crimes. [applause]

Our army, which is the rampart of the nation, has been equally preoccupied with raising the level of its cadres. In 1975, the baccalaureat was the required level of instruction for admission to the armed forces training school in Bouake; but today the requirement is the second year of a regular degree course at the university. The national junior active officers school was established in 1979. The participation of the army in the life of the country is steadily increasing through appointment of its cadres to the post of prefects, as administrators in hospitals and also through its increased participation in civic duties.

Finally, the role of the gendarmerie--whose role in the life of the rural population has increased by 23 percent in the past 5 years--and the services rendered by the corps of firemen, which has now become a military organization, complete the catalogue of the achievements of our army. I fervently hope that I will never call on it to shed its blood, but I do call on it to shed its sweat, like all the other citizens of the nation, for the greatest good of the country. [applause]

Evaluation of our activities of the past 20 years would really be incomplete if we omitted our diplomatic activities. On 7 August 1960, I stressed my unflinching faith in a world peace, freedom and brotherhood. This triple ideal has constantly marked our attitude at the United Nations, where we attended meetings of the Security Council and its specialized institutions in 1965, in all the inter-African organizations as well as in all our bilateral relations. Although we have often been criticized--and at times injuriously--we have always opted for, utilized and favored dialogue; and many deaths and much destruction would have been avoided if we and our friends had been heeded more. Our relations have gradually extended to all the continents, irrespective of regimes, for we respect the choice of peoples and we have no exclusivity except in the case of unacceptable interference in our internal affairs. [applause] Today, we have 30 diplomatic missions abroad to represent us--14 in Africa, 10 in Europe, 4 in America and 2 in Asia. Sixty-three [as heard] countries, including the Holy See and the Sovereign Order of Malta, are represented in the Ivory Coast at the ambassadorial or charge d'affaires levels. Of these 17 are from the West, 4 socialist, 9 from Asia and the Middle East, 6 from Latin America and 28 African countries. We propose to extend further our relations with the outside world as from next year and within the possibility of our means.

We have always strongly stressed our adherence to the United Nations and the OAU, and our faith in these two very important international bodies. The United Nations, despite its imperfections--after all, it is a human creation--constitutes indeed a very great rostrum for the Third World, an irreplaceable forum where they can freely expose their problems.

The OAU has almost achieved its first objective--the complete decolonization of Africa. It must now tackle more vigorously the problem of our continent's economic and social development. The already developed countries are meeting more and more often to discuss ways of increasing their development. We have noted with pain that we [the developing countries] meet too often to engage in politicis--politics for the sake of politics. [applause] By continuing to do this, we are certainly not taking the path which can enable us to bridge the ever-increasing gap between us and the rich countries.

Our position on the conflict in the Middle East has always been the same. Nobody can deny that we were among the first to say that no lasting solution can be achieved without recognition of the Palestinian people's right to an independent country. Israel should evacuate the territories it occupies, and the Palestinians should recognize Israel's right to exist. [applause] To settle this conflict, just as to settle all disputes among peoples and nations, we still suggest the resort to dialogue.

Before continuing, I would like to dwell on two problems of particular concern to the world--detente and disarmament. The true partisans of peace are trying to achieve the so much desired peace through detente and disarmament. One cannot fail to admire their courage. But honestly, can detente and disarmament be achieved tomorrow? One can doubt this at the moment.

In this worried world--and there is reason for this worry--the developing countries are compelled to fight on two fronts at the same time: the economic front, and the front of expenses for the arms purchases. They are surely ruining themselves in this situation which is imposed on them by the circumstances. Only about 10 of these countries are free from this situation thanks to their very rich oil deposits. Will the old, liberal world finally understand that happiness [few words indistinct] is incompatible with the constant deterioration of the terms of trade--a deterioration which has resulted in misery in the developing countries because of the excessive running into debt and the balance of payments deficit? [applause] How can these countries emerge from their underdevelopment if they are not equitably remunerated for their laudable efforts at agricultural and industrial development? In these sad conditions, how can they repay the loans granted them? Does the Western world realize that the misery resulting from the blind and senseless behavior we have just mentioned will finally kill freedom and thus promote subversion, interference and finally foreign intervention? Will it continue to watch with unconcern the repetition of this scenario, whose advance is constantly increasing the influence of communism in the world?

By indulging in massive and sometimes thoughtless purchases of arms, the developing countries are deliberately sacrificing the development that would ensure them peace in stability by bringing happiness. And yet there is the sad example of some countries that have spent hundreds of billions to purchase arms and to create and train powerful armies but then succumbed at the very first tremor because they had deliberately sacrificed the happiness of the people, who are the only real obstacle to destabilization. [long applause]

Africa wants to remain the continent of tolerance. Peace is essential to it if it wishes to make up for its long delay on the path of development. Let people therefore stop ruining their natural aspiration for peace in dignity, justice and solidarity. [applause]

We hope for detente in the whole world. Detente between the superpowers is not enough to restore peace to our world. It is the people who have adopted the regimes of their choice. The world was not created by the superpowers. Let them beware of destroying what they did not create--the world. [applause] Let them beware of destroying what they did not create--the world, that is, our earth.

We very much deplore the fact that the few laudable demonstrations of political will within the European Economic Community in favor of change leading to the advent of a new economic order have not had any effect on the wall of obtuseness, selfishness, cynicism and scorn with which we have collided and which hinders all constructive dialogue. [applause] We honestly appreciate this political will, and we know the countries that have it. The North-South conference, which we have established with a great deal of hope, is also likely to remain in the category of good intentions, although we know that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. [applause] The present world economic order, which we regard as unjust, will not be modified to permit the establishment of a new economic order based on justice as long as the spirit of speculation persists with all the scorn with which we are being treated, and the cynicism with which some people are trying to bring us down to our knees. As long as the spirit of speculation continues to preside over exchanges between the developed and the developing countries; as long as part of the goods produced by the factories sold to us by the developed countries continue to be refused entry or granted only extremely limited entry into the markets of the developed countries, the present world economic order will remain as it is. [applause]

To be sure, speculation in raw materials and the extreme limitation of entry of the goods manufactured by the developing countries into the markets of the developed countries are not the only obstacles to the establishment of a new and more equitable economic order. There are other factors such as the monetary disorder and the energy crisis. The rich countries are solely responsible for the monetary disorder. As for oil--the increasing price of which is severely affecting the world and especially the developing countries--it is a raw material which for a long time has been the object of shameful speculation by the rich countries but which has now been freed from the caprices of the stock exchanges, thanks to the united front established by the producing countries to defend it.

I would like to affirm that the Ivory Coast remains faithful to its economic liberalism--which in no way excludes the harmonization necessary for balanced development--and respects the clauses of the investment code, and that it accepts the free repatriation of capital and profits. However, it will unfailingly ensure that part of the profits are compulsorily reinvested in the country. The investments must take the priority needs of the nation into account. The Ivory Coast will not nationalize foreign enterprises, but the state can negotiate the buying back of certain enterprises even though it may later sell them to its nationals. [applause]

The Ivory Coast is not a socialist country, but it has the ambition of achieving the highest degree of development as far as the field of social welfare is concerned. Our achievements in the field eloquently prove this. [applause] In this regard, we remain faithful to the declaration which I made 20 years ago in the name of the party and the country. Let me repeat it: We have no land to redistribute but instead we have land to develop; no industries to nationalize but instead industries to create; no trade to bring under state control but instead trade to organize. I would also like to affirm that we will continue by all possible means to struggle against all regional disparities and all social inequalities. This is because we do not want to have a privileged class and a third world in our country. [applause]

I regret to say that once independence was achieved, we did not find the same dynamism, the same cohesion, the same mobilization of thought and heart. As the economic and social progress developed, the combative spirit of the militants and especially of the cadres slackened. The pure current of the ideal was being lost in the swampland of personal interest and selfish ambitions. [applause] The people no longer felt concerned with the actions of their leaders; they did not really participate in their choice; they had the impression of being left to themselves, perhaps looked down upon by these same people, who did not justify their selection for office. This inefficiency of political leaders was partly attenuated by the quality of administrative, economic and technical cadres, who have shown a great sense of civic responsibility. Nevertheless, the maintenance of enthusiasm, the continuous general mobilization of the country fell to the political leaders. Could we not have got much more from our people, our farmers, and our workers if they had been made to feel strongly motivated by the militant, educative, dynamic and selfless actions of those whose task it was to lead, guide and enlighten them? Everyone went his own way, everyone had the tendency to put his personal interest before the general interest, so much so that certain people who are strangers to the party thought themselves authorized to announce too quickly and flippantly the cracks and divisions and speculated on the ambitions of self-styled "barons."

In the early days of independence, with the avowed goal of consolidating our national unity, we had for three successive elections--1965, 1970 and 1975--drawn up a national list. The militants had confidence in us and accepted this in spite of whatever preferences they might have had. What then was the behavior of a number of the beneficiaries of these elections? They considered themselves accountable only to the chairman of the party and did not account for their activities to their real electors. Some of them lost all touch with the people, sometimes saying with arrogance: Like it or not, we shall in any case be 'reelected.'" [applause] The attitude of the secretaries general of the subsections became dangerously influenced by this. The dialogue which we had established at the summit was no longer passing through to the subsections, the ward committees or the villages. Now, the militants need to know our difficulties. Some of the difficulties are beyond our control, such as the price of primary products arbitrarily fixed by non-African buyers; others, such as the weaknesses in our management machinery, could be corrected. The militants need to understand the need for certain sacrifices and the need for redoubling their production efforts.

This congress, which is a congress of maturity, should also be a congress of truth and change with stability. [applause] We are quite aware that development presupposes several conditions; stability with peace, justice, devotion, competence and honesty in all fields. Our militants are capable of knowing those who have the qualities we have just enumerated. They should be left alone to make their own choice and we are sure that the stability will be maintained. This congress recognizes the right of the militants to freely choose their deputies at all levels. They will be the deputies of the PDCI-RDA in the service of the people and the party which is its expression. For better efficiency in the machinery and for a deeper democratization, I ask the congress to reduce the number of members in the Political Bureau and the management Committee; [applause] the abolition of the post of secretary general;[applause] and the creation, within the Political Bureau, of an executive committee which will assist the chairman of the party in the implementation of decisions taken at the congress in the political, economic and social fields. Three members of this committee will be appointed especially to be in charge of the financial affairs of the party. [applause] They will make an accounting to the executive committee once every month, to the Political Bureau once every quarter and to the National Council twice a year. [applause]

Five members of the Political Bureau will be charged with the duty of controlling the administration of the subsections, one for each major region. Thus, a nucleus chosen by the party will be formed and the team spirit and the dynamism which originally permeated every action of the party will be restored. Thus those who have done nothing alongside their compatriots to facilitate our economic boom by organizing cooperative movements, village groupings, cooperating to maintain feeder roads, and giving their judicious advice on increasing food production will be thrust aside. This spirit of sullen competition, which generates suspicion and jealously, should give way to devotion, comradeship and a renewed brotherliness.

Three large commissions, whose members will be chosen outside the Political Bureau, will be set up: one for social affairs in which teachers will be represented, one for economic and financial affairs, and one for transport and housing. These commissions will make suggestions to the Executive Committee which, after careful study, will communicate them to the Political Bureau, which in turn will discuss them with the Managing Committee. The Political Bureau will determine the number of members for the various commissions which will freely choose the members.

I would like to point to two fundamental errors in the economic and financial fields. The first was the proliferation of state companies. With hindsight, we can now realize how our vigilance had slackened. The almost general bad management of these state companies resulted in almost all of them showing a deficit. The second and very serious error was the lack of seriousness which the negotiations for creation of the six sugar refineries had been conducted. The period for repayment of the loans is too short. There was over-billing, faulty conception and lack of spare parts. The management of the refineries had been entrusted to the promoters themselves, some of whom behaved in a scandalous manner. All these factors resulted in our now producing noncompetitive sugar, whose price is higher than the world price. Let me cite a figure: When independent experts carried out an investigation into three of these refineries, they discovered over-billing amounting to 34 billion francs. This contributed to the excessive debt we are now deploring.

We have already demonstrated our determination to correct these errors and deficiencies by retaining only seven of the 35 companies which were either not performing well or were showing a deficit--these seven companies are not competing with the private sector and are easier to manage--and especially by reducing the salaries which the heads of the companies had fixed for themselves and their aides to the level of salaries being paid to civil servants doing work requiring similar competence. We have put a stop to the financial drain resulting from bad management. We will now endeavor to heal the wound.

In the difficult circumstances the world is now experiencing including the Ivory Coast--we are doing even more to limit our running into debt by voluntarily and temporarily cancelling a number of important investments totalling 400 billion CFA francs, although we have already secured the funds for their realization. Everything can serve as an example, and we hope that the new ministers will avoid the management mistakes and lack of concern which have cost us so much. [applause]

We will now talk about education, and here we must again admit our mistakes. This concerns primary, secondary and also higher education. We continue to consider education our top priority, and it is our ambition to eventually be able to send all our children to school. But this does not mean that we want to create a nation of civil servants.

The first mistake we committed was that we did not correctly estimate our human and financial resources to ensure the creation of enough secondary schools. This mistake was regrettable, especially because the pupils trained by the primary schools television system were added to those trained in the traditional primary schools. This resulted in a bottleneck in the provision of classrooms and teachers--a problem for which we could only find makeshift solutions. With some imagination and good will one can always find palliative solutions to the lack of classrooms but in our present state of development, we do not have the possibility of producing enough teachers for our secondary schools and higher institutions of learning. The number of nationals teaching in our secondary schools is clearly inadequate and we must make up the deficit by calling on foreign teachers, with all the difficulties and constraints this entails. Besides, these foreign teachers are becoming less and less available. I admit that all this was due to lack of appreciation of the means at our disposal, which seriously affected our cadre training program. In fact we copied the French educational system without taking our own priority needs into account.

Continuing the list of our regrets at our mistakes, we must admit that our system of distribution leaves much to be desired. It is a poor system of distribution of locally manufactured goods and inadequate and faulty price control. In particular, there is smuggling, which opens our market to products which--because the usual duties and taxes have not been paid on them--ruin both our industries and merchants who regularly fulfill their fiscal obligations and remunerate their workers according to the law by ensuring social protection, annual leave and salary for them. All smugglers will be punished, regardless of their rank or those protecting them. If they are nationals, they will on first offense be fined and jailed, and if they repeat the offense will be temporarily or permanently banned from engaging in any trade. If they are aliens, they will suffer the same penalties and will, in addition, be expelled from the country.

The topics which will be discussed during the congress will center--let me remind you--on assistance to the people in rural areas, education in the service of development, and change in stability.

I have already told you--after stressing the mistakes committed--that we now have to realize a change in stability. Concerning assistance to the people in the rural areas, which we must intensify by all available means, we deem it necessary--considering the climatic hazards which are ruining the efforts of our peasants who rely on rain for their rice cultivation--to immediately resort to irrigated farming in the numerous lowlands in the country, using the dams. Our young peasants will gradually abandon the system of tilling the ground with archaic implements such as machetes and hoes, and will willingly agree to use tractors. It is therefore very essential for us to turn to agricultural mechanization.

Concerning education in the service of development, we need not observe that we have given an equal opportunity to all our youth by giving them free education at all levels. Our youth must participate in all responsibilities which contribute to development and consequently to nation building. It is therefore our duty to provide them with the means to enable them to effectively fulfill the country's hopes. It is said that the future belongs to science and technology. We will therefore have to create more technical schools and schools of science and technology, increase the number of classrooms in our institutions of higher learning and intensify research. Believe me, militants, this is the price of the country's future.

It is in my capacity as head of state of the Ivory Coast that I have just made this vast survey of the problems on whose solution our future depends. But I am a citizen of Africa and the world and we cannot remain indifferent to what is happening in Africa and the world. The OA"'s first objective--thecomplete decolonization of Africa--has almost been achieved. We hop[illegible] that Namibia will soon achieve independence. We will continue to repeat that there is a condition for all harmonious development: stability in peace and justice. The common objective of all Africans, regardless of their political beliefs, is to free themselves from their state of underdevelopment so as to gradually become equal to the developed countries.

Africans must understand that even in the most united families, all the members are obliged to have the same friends. The main thing is to avoid sacrificing the family's interests to those of one's friends, even if they are the dearest of friends. [applause] Africans can therefore have different friends without betraying the common objective. They can go to the right or to the left in search of the means for the development of their countries; the main thing is that they must return to the common home--to the great African family which is fraternally united for the struggle for their dear continent's true independence. History teaches us that a country which frees itself thanks to the assistance of another country should not mistake gratitude, which is human, for enslavement which degrades man. [applause] In this world, which has been torn into pieces, Africa must observe true neutrality if it wishes to make up for its serious backwardness on the path of progress. Neutrality does not means self-isolation. Switzerland, which is an example of neutrality, cooperates with all the nations of the world. Let us not have false ideas about neutrality. Any policy--no matter from where it originates--which plunges Africa into poverty, will be responsible for the destabilization of the continent. [applause]

Africa, with its enormous potentialities; Africa, the continent of the future, must not be the bone of contention of those who are quarrelling for world hegemony. I have said and I stress that anyone who politically controls--I am not saying anyone who dominates--Africa will dominate the world and will for ever ruin Africa's survival as a free and independent continent. [applause] The only competition between the antagonistic blocs which can benefit Africa must be in the economic, social, scientific, technical, technological and cultural fields, and this should exclude all political conditions. Africa for the Africans must not be a vain word. [applause]

The Ivory Coast again wishes to affirm its policy of peace both inside and outside the country--a policy of peace in justice which is based on scrupulous respect for all democratic freedoms and especially the right to live, which is the first right of man. [applause]

Dear comrades and militants, I have told you everything that the sole interests of our beloved Ivory Coast have dictated to me, as well as all my hopes and worries. You are, of course, the only ones to judge the long report which has just been presented to you with all the honesty I owe you. In the most difficult moments, I have always derived great consolation from your confidence in me and your devotion in the service of our fatherland. This is why my faith in the brilliant future of our beloved Ivory Coast remains unshakable. We will never deviate from our chosen ideals of peace and harmony so that our dear country may live long and proudly and may become nobler, freer and more prosperous. Long live the PDCI-RDA! Long Live the Ivory Coast! Ready for peace!

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT SHAGARI LEAVES FOR VISIT TO U.S.

AB030654 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has left Lagos for New York on a visit to the United States. The president is expected to address the United Nations General Assembly on Monday. He will also meet representatives of various black organizations in the United States. On Tuesday President Shehu Shagari will go to Washington for talks with President Jimmy Carter and other American leaders. Also in Washington, he will receive the Nigerian-U.S. joint agricultural consultative committee.

An FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] correspondent in New York, Andy (Anarado), said that all is now set for the arrival of President Shehu Shagari. Members of the delegation include the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, and the presidential adviser on information, Chief Olu Adebanjo.

STEEL MINISTER, SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSS PROJECT

AB030733 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The federal government has awarded contracts for the engineering works at the Ajaokuta steel complex. The project is estimated at 800 million naira. The acting minister of steel development, Malam Mama Ali Makele, disclosed this in Lagos today when a delegation of Soviet Union officials led by the vice chairman of the state committee on foreign economic relations, Mr Artemiy Alikhanov, visited him in his office. Malam Makele stated that the project confirmed the total commitment of the present administration to the early execution of the Ajaokuta project. He announced that the federal government has made funds available for the take-off of the steel complex. The minister pointed out that 100 bungalows were now ready for occupation while 250 priority housing units at the township will be ready before the end of the year. He called for the cooperation of the Soviet Government to make the Ajaokuta steel project a reality.

Replying, Mr Alikhanov pledged that his country would do everything possible to ensure that the steel project was completed on schedule. The Soviet economic mission will tomorrow call on the vice president, Dr Alex Ewueme.

TOGO

EYADEMA RECEIVES ENVOY FROM CHAD'S HABRE

AB021949 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The guide of the Togolese Revolution, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, yesterday afternoon received Mr Mahamat Saleh, minister of finance in the command council of Mr Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces, FAN. This meeting, which falls within the framework of the untiring efforts that the guide of the revolution has been making to restore peace and unity in Chad, was held in Lome at the Togolese interarmy regiment camp. Mr Saleh, who conveyed a message from the leader of the FAN to the head of state, stressed the importance of the constant efforts the guide of the Togolese revolution has been making to restore peace to Chad. The Chadian envoy said that President Eyadema has been making intense efforts to restore peace to Chad. He added that these efforts must be supported by all Chadians. That is why he has just conveyed a message from Mr Hissein Habre to the guide of the new Togo, General Eyadema. It should be possible for peace to reign in Chad; this is the wish of African heads of state and the hope of Chadians. Finally, Mr Mahamat Saleh said that there has been no significant change in the fighting in Chad.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ORDERS ARREST OF 'DISSIDENT' ELEMENTS

LD021342 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 80 CA

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe--live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening, comrades, ladies and gentlemen: We are now in the 6th month or our hard-won independence--independence which came, as you all know, after a protracted bitter struggle that cost us thousands of lives and a great deal of suffering. Death was the maximum sacrifice which the people of Zimbabwe were prepared to pay for the achievement of their freedom, sovereign independence and democracy. Death was the price we were prepared to pay to rid our country of colonialism, racial domination and racial oppression. It was, therefore, our brave and honorable duty to die or suffer in our unwavering commitment to the sacred task of liberating ourselves. If we killed others in pursuance of that noble objective, the justification for such killing was the just war we were waging.

But we have now secured our freedom and sovereign independence and democracy. Our people, in the exercise of their democratic right to vote, freely elected a government of their choice and opted for peace. When, after the elections I made, myself, a broadcast to the nation I appealed to all of you to recognize the phenomenon of peace, and appealed for a complete transformation on the part of every member of our Zimbabwean community and for an acceptance of the new spirit of reconciliation based on a willingness to accommodate each other, whether or not we had been allies, enemies or mere opponents during the armed struggle. We had to recognize that peace was a necessary condition for the sustenance and consolidation of our independence and for the promotion of our resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction programs.

I am glad to realize that the majority of our people, black or white, have heeded my earnest appeal and through their lawful and disciplined behavior have assisted in maintaining perfect peace. I am also glad that the majority of all our comrades, ZANLA and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army and Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] who have been in assembly points for over 9 months now have maintained good discipline and contributed immensely to the consolidation of our peace and independence. I wish to congratulate you upon this excellent behavior.

I am, however, sorry to say that some dissident elements and misguided party militants have acted in complete defiance of the call for peace. There have been senseless killings of civilians and other acts of armed violence in several areas, especially in and around Salisbury, Sinoia and Bulawayo over the last 2 or so weeks by armed dissident elements and indisciplined party militants who have become a scourge to our society.

I have repeatedly warned those concerned of drastic measures against them by government unless they desist from the folly of their barbarous acts, lawlessness and indisciplined behavior.

However, these warnings have been ignored and these evil-doers have persisted in their criminal activities with impunity and in complete disregard of the welfare of our people. I have, accordingly, now ordered the deployment of units of our integrated national army in conjunction with the police force in all affected areas as stated above.

If need be, more forces will be deployed to cover more areas. The evil elements must be routed, and routed with speed. The task of the forces deployed will be to restore law and order in the areas concerned by rounding up all dissident elements and taking possession of all illegal weapons.

It is senseless that after we have achieved peace and independence there should continue to be wanton political murders and hooliganism. It is equally deplorable that some people are bent on rejecting the spirit of reconciliation and prefer instead indulging in systematic acts of political violence calculated to lead to a general breakdown of law and order.

Government is watching very closely the insidious activities of these irresponsible political leaders and the pattern of organized armed violence by planted clandestine groups such as those responsible for recent grenade and other armed attacks at public places. Leaders who deliberately defy the law, court the wrath of the law unto themselves.

I appeal to all the people to give every form of assistance to the forces of law and order that have been deployed. It is important that you the public, who have been affected by the recent spate of acts of violence, should welcome these forces, which are being used to give you maximum protection and a better sense of security so you can go about your normal duties without fear.

We need peace in both rural and urban centers. The peasant and commercial farmers are starting a new farming season. They should feel perfectly safe and free to engage in their agriculture, so they can produce more food for all of us. They should thus cease to be harassed by lawless bandits. It is a duty of my government to protect the people, and this responsibility we cannot shed.

Once again, I wish to thank you all for your lawful conduct and loyalty to government. I thank you for accepting the principle of peace and reconciliation and the phenomenon of adjustment to change on which it is based. If those millions of us who treasure peace and unity can continue to stand together solidly and stand with government, the lawless incidents by a few bandits and the activities of disgruntled political malcontents are bound to fail. The will of the people, as represented by my government, must prevail over the will of selfish and unscrupulous individuals.

Long live our freedom! Long live our peace! Long live our independence! Long live the people! Good night.

PRESIDENT BANANA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD021356 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Oct 80 CA

[Text] Salisbury--The president, the Honorable Canaan Banana, arrived in the capital this morning from his historic official visit to the People's Republic of Romania. The acting president, Senator Makombe, and the Prime Minister, Comrade Mugabe, as well as top military officials and cabinet ministers were at the airport to welcome the president.